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Descriptive List

VEGETABLES & FLOWERS

Supplement Added



NORTHROP, KING & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BOISE, IDAHO

BERKELEY, CALIF.



Published by
RESEARCH-SERVICE DEPARTMENT
NORTHROP, KING & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. • BERKELEY, CALIF. • BOISE, IDAHO

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS

This Descriptive List is published for variety information only. No prices are quoted. Northrup King seeds are sold only through Northrup King dealers. We handle a complete line of flower and vegetable seeds at wholesale; and for most of the important items, we are also primary producers. The map on the next page shows the locations of our production branches and sales offices.

For information on varieties not covered in this Descriptive List, write the Research-Service Dept., Northrup, King & Co. at Minneapolis, Minn., Boise, Idaho, or Berkeley, Calif.

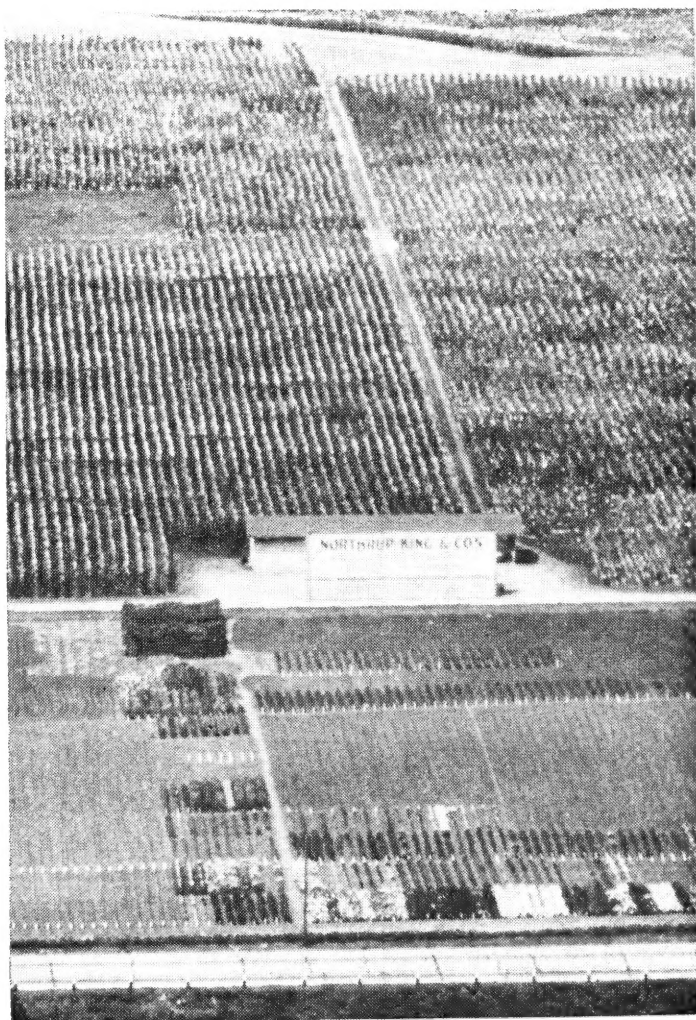
Maturity days listed are an average performance at our trial grounds near Minneapolis.

Pictured here is our largest trial and breeding farm located near Minneapolis, Minn. Here, 200 acres are devoted to testing and developing new, improved and existing varieties of flowers, vegetables, hybrid field corn, lawn seed and other agricultural farm seeds. In addition, one of the few official trials of the All-America Selection's Board is maintained here. Our trial grounds are further evidence that—

"SEED SCIENCE

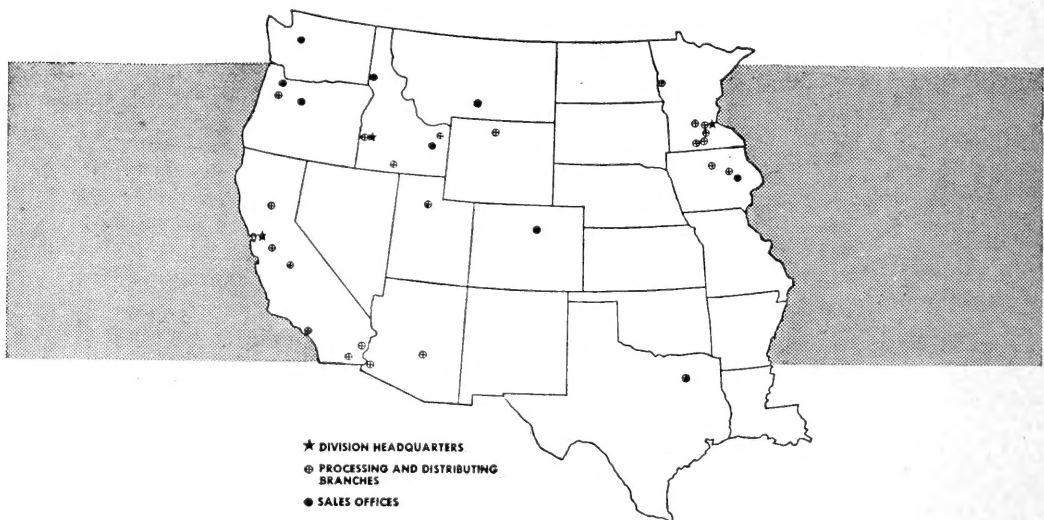
SERVES YOU AT

NORTHROP KING"



Trial Grounds

Northrup King maintains division headquarters, production branches and sales offices to better serve its agricultural and horticultural customers at these locations:



PLANT LOCATIONS

ARIZONA

Phoenix
Yuma

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield
Berkeley
Fresno
Imperial
Los Angeles
Modesto
Yuba City

COLORADO

Denver

IDAHO

Boise
Lewiston
Nampa
St. Anthony
Twin Falls

ILLINOIS

Woodstock

IOWA

Cedar Rapids
Hampton
Waterloo

MINNESOTA

Hopkins
Howard Lake
Lake Crystal
Minneapolis
Moorhead
Shakopee
Waterville

MONTANA

Billings

OREGON

Albany
Portland

TEXAS

Dallas

UTAH

Delta
Salt Lake City

WASHINGTON

Yakima
Seattle

WISCONSIN

Madison

WYOMING

Greybull

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe

Plant—3-5 feet tall.

Heads—3 to 4 inches in diameter, globular, bluntly cone shaped and deep green.

A perennial, the flower buds of which are the edible portion. It requires a long season to develop and, therefore, production is limited to the South and West Coast. Most productive on fertile soil.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

Improved strain of rust-resistant Washington type. Early, large spear with tight tips that are long standing.

BEANS

Northrup King bean seed is grown in the Inter-Mountain area and the Far-West where soil and climatic conditions combine best to produce good seed. Our trained personnel supervise planting, roguing, harvesting and threshing of crops.

At our Idaho and Minnesota breeding and trial grounds, the high quality of bean seed in use is maintained by plant selection, establishing of pure lines and increasing basic seed stock. Here annual observations are also made of new introductions by other bean breeders. On this basis strains are selected for further study. When the variety meets our required standards it is added to our list.

The maturity days listed after the varieties described are based on average performances at our trial grounds near Minneapolis:

Wax and green beans are noted at snap stage.

Lima beans are noted at edible stage.

Field beans are noted at maturity.



A section of N. K. & Co.'s bean trials near Minneapolis

BEANS—Continued

DWARF WAX

(YELLOW PODDED)

Brittle Wax

(Round Pod Kidney Wax)

Plant—15-18 inches, upright, vigorous, medium green large leaves.

Pods—6 inches - $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality, golden yellow.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with a black eye.

Cut beans and freezing. Most popular wax bean for canning and freezing. Excellent home garden and market variety.

56 days

Kinghorn Wax

55 days

Plant—16-18 inches tall, vigorous, medium large leaves, medium green foliage.

Pods—6x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, generally slightly curved, stringless golden yellow.

Seed—Medium small, kidney shape, clear white seed coat.

Similar to Round Pod Kidney Wax, except it has completely white seed coat, and somewhat deeper yellow pod color.

Cherokee Wax

50 days

All-America Selection—1948

Plant—15 to 18 inches tall, erect and vigorous with medium dark green foliage.

Pods—6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches x $\frac{7}{16}$ inches, fairly straight, uniform golden yellow, oval, stringless, attractive shape.

Seed—Oval and black.

A plant selection from Stringless Black Valentine. A shipper, market and home garden bean. Sometimes called Wax Podded Valentine. Excellent first early for market gardening and shippers.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

58 days

Plant—14-16 inches, bushy, medium green large leaves, dull dark green in color.

Pods—6x $\frac{7}{16}$ inches, round to semi-round, stringless, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, excellent quality.

Seed—Oblong, solid black.

A popular home and market garden variety that is used for home freezing and canning. The black seed is objectionable for commercial processing. A very productive variety. One of the best for home gardens.

Improved Golden Wax

50 days

(Replaced by Top Notch Golden Wax)

Plant—13-17 inches tall, erect, medium green and fairly productive.

Pods—5 inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, light yellow, thick, flattened, fairly straight and stringless, becoming fibrous with age.

Seed—Oval, white with dark purplish eye.

A home garden variety important because of earliness and wide adaptability.

Improved Stringless Kidney Wax

56 days

Plant—17-19 inches, upright, medium green large leaves.

Pod—6x $\frac{7}{16}$ inches, oval, medium yellow, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with black eye.

A good home garden or market variety.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

Round Pod Kidney Wax
(Brittle Wax)

56 days

Plant—15-18 inches, upright, vigorous, spreading, medium green large leaves.
Pods—6x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality, golden yellow.
Seed—Kidney shaped, white with black eye.

Popular wax bean for canning. Also used for freezing. Popular with home and market gardeners who desire quality.

Sure Crop Black Wax
(Yellow Bountiful Wax)

54 days

Plant—16-18 inches tall, upright and bushy with large medium green leaves. Very productive.
Pods—6x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick flat, butter-yellow, slightly curved and stringless.
Seed—Oval, jet black.

A fine home garden variety. A good shipper, being one of the most popular flat-podded wax beans for this purpose.

Top Notch Golden Wax

50 days

Plant—16-19 inches tall, upright with medium sized leaves of a medium dark green color.
Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, thick-flat, cream-yellow, fairly straight and stringless.
Seed—Thick oval, white with brown eye.
A good home garden variety. An improved type of Golden Wax, having better productivity, hardiness and length of pod.

Unrivalled Wax

49 days

Plant—12-14 inches tall, upright with medium sized medium green leaves.
Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, narrow-flat, light yellow, straight, stringless and tender when young.
Seed—Small, long-oval, tan colored.
Ideal early market shipping variety. Immensely productive. Slender, very attractive pods.

Dwarf or Snap Green Podded

Bountiful

47 days

Plant—16-20 inches, upright, foliage light yellowish green.
Pods—6-7 inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, straight, broad, thick flat, light green, stringless.
Seed—Light tan or cream color.

A good first early shipping and home garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Earliest of the flat podded varieties. Very popular along the East Coast. Used for canning and freezing especially for French cut style.

Broad Windsor

74 days

(Fava or Horse Bean—Vicia Fava)

Plant—20-26 inches tall, erect, with almost no branching and shiny green foliage.
Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 inch, flattened, straight and borne upright in clusters. Long podded strain carrying 5-7 seeds.
Seed—Brown with black hilum. Pale green in edible stage.

Prepare and use like a lima bean. Grows best in cool weather. Seed should be

planted at same time as peas for best results.



Bountiful

BEANS—Green Podded—Continued

Contender

50 days

Plant—12-18 inches tall, vigorous, erect. Leaves medium small, medium green, smooth. Resistant to common bean mosaic and in some degree to powdery mildew.

Pods—6-7 inches x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round when young, thick oval later, medium dark green, stringless and fiberless, tender. The pods are often curved at tips.

Seed—Off white, lightly mottled with brown, large kidney shaped.

Very early and highly productive. Attractive slim pods for market, home garden, processing or shipping. Competes with stringless Black Valentine. Most of the breeding work on this high yielding early variety was carried on by the late Dr. B. W. Wade. Parent material includes Commodore, Streamliner and U. S. Refugee No. 5.

Dwarf Horticultural

55 days

Plant—14-18 inches tall, vigorous with coarse dark green foliage.

Pods—5 x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, thick flat, light green and stringless with some fiber. Changes to chamois color splashed with carmine at maturity.

Seed—Thick-oval, buff with dull red markings.

Used chiefly as a green shell bean. Does well in a cool climate. Popular in New England States and East Coast.

Emerald Refugee

61 days

Plant—17-20 inches tall, upright, medium green, vigorous. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

Pods—5 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, darker green than Idaho Refugee, stringless. Pods set well off the ground.

Seed—Light brown, small.

A mosaic resistant variety, pod shape similar to Idaho Refugee, but darker green. Used as whole or cut bean by canners.

Extra Early Red Valentine

52 days

Plant—15-20 inches tall, upright with medium sized leaves of a medium green color.

Pods—5½ x 7/16 inches, round, medium green, curved and stringy.

Seed—Buff splotted with red.

An old variety used mainly in the South.

Full Measure

57 days

Plant—17-22 inches, upright, lacks general adaptability and hardiness.

Pods—6 x 7/16 inches, dark green, fairly straight, round, meaty, stringless.

Seed—Brownish-red mottled with buff.

Lacks general adaptability but is very productive under optimum conditions. Used extensively in Colorado.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

53 days

Plant—16-20 inches, upright, large medium green leaves.

Pods—5-6 inches x 7/16 inches, heart-shaped to round, fleshy, stringless and brittle, medium green.

Seed—Bright brownish-yellow.

Used in home and market garden, also for canning and freezing. Indentations between seeds are noticeable.

Idaho Refugee

64 days

Plant—20 inches spreading, medium green, medium to small leaves, vigorous, productive, mosaic resistant.

Pods—5 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, silvery green, purple splashing, stringless.

Seed—Purple splashed with buff.

One of the most popular canning varieties, very prolific and of excellent quality. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

Improved Commodore

60 days

All-America Seelction—1945

Plant—15-17 inches upright, vigorous, dark green.

Pods—7½-8½ inches, round, stringless, outstanding quality, dark green, Kentucky Wonder type.

Seed—Large reddish purple, cylindrical shape.

A bush Kentucky Wonder, excellent quality. Recommended for home garden trade.

Improved Tendergreen (Mosaic Resistant)

54 days

Plant—18-21 inches tall. Upright with dark green leaves.

Pods—6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, medium dark green, stringless.

Seed—Dark purple, mottled with tan.

A new and more productive strain of Tendergreen. Pods scattered and set well off the ground.

Plentiful

51 days

All-America Selection—1939

Plant—16-18 inches tall, erect spreading with medium dark green foliage.

Pods—7x½ inches, flat, medium green, straight to slightly curved, stringless.

Seed—Large, flat-oval, jet black.

An excellent shipping variety. Classified as a "Black Seeded Bountiful" it is 4 days later than Bountiful with narrower, longer pods. More productive than Bountiful under some local environmental conditions.

Ranger

61 days

All-America Selection—1947

Plant—20-40 inches, spreading with half runners, leaves of Refugee type. Vigorous, prolific and disease resistant.

Pods—5 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, mostly straight, stringless, silvery green.

Seed—White.

Pod similar to Refugee but larger green.

Rival**54 days**

Plant—17-21 inches, upright to spreading, medium green, medium large smooth leaves. Smoother than Tendergreen, resistant to common bean mosaic.

Pods—6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, straight to slightly curved, smooth, stringless, meaty.

Seed—Oblong, mottled purple-brown.

Developed by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. A cross between U. S. Refugee No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common bean mosaic. Excellent for canning and freezing. The color, flavor and texture are good. In some areas it is more productive than Topcrop, a sister line.

Seminole**55 days**

Plant—18-20 inches, upright, vigorous, bush. Dark green medium size foliage.

Pod—6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, round, smooth, medium green, stringless. Becomes somewhat fibrous when over mature. Has distinct "beany" flavor. Tips well filled.

Seed—Mottled brown with buff.

—Introduced by Everglades Expt. Station, Belle Glade, Florida. Resistant to strains of rust, mildew and mosaic. Parentage includes U. S. No. 1 Mosaic Res. Ref. Rogue (Corbett), Mosaic Res. Great Northern, Black Valentine, Commodore, Blight Res. Green Pod.

Slendergreen**54 days**

Plant—18-22 inches tall, upright, dark green, vigorous.

Pods—6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5/16 inches, round, slender, smooth, stringless, medium dark green.

Seed—Purple splashed with buff.

The very slender pods make this variety very desirable for canning. Pods are somewhat slimmer than Tendergreen.

Streamliner**50 days**

(Granada or White Seeded Bountiful)

Plant—17-21 inches, upright, with medium green leaves.

Pods—7 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick-flat, straight, medium green, stringless, tender when young, becoming fibrous with age.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white.

A prolific long podded variety, good for home and market gardening. Also excellent for home canning French style.

Stringless Black Valentine**52 days**

All-America Selection—1933

Plant—17-20 inches tall, upright, with medium dark green foliage, prolific.

Pods—7 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick-oval, medium silvery green, straight, stringless and of excellent quality.

Seed—Small, oval and black.

An excellent shipping bean and home garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Has unusually attractive green pods.

Stringless Green Pod**(Landreth's)****52 days**

Plant—17-21 inches, upright, leaves medium dark green, withstands heat well. More vigorous and productive than older Burpee Stringless Green Pod.

Pods—5-6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, medium green, thick oval to heart-shaped, stringless, excellent quality. Slightly curved.

Seed—Dark brown.

A productive, widely adapted home garden variety for use fresh, for canning or for freezing. Tolerant to heat.

Tendergreen**54 days**

Plant—18-20 inches, large, upright, leaves dark green, vigorous and productive. Does not stand heat as well as Rival and Topcrop.

Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, medium dark green, fleshy, thick, excellent quality, stringless.

Seed—Purple, mottled with tan.

A heavy bearing variety of good quality where adapted. An important home garden and shipping variety. Replaced by the Improved or Mosaic Resistant Tendergreen.

Tenderlong 15**55 days**

Plant—18-20 inches tall, erect, productive. Resistant to common mosaic.

Pods—6 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Round, straight, stringless, fiberless, good flavor and a medium dark green color.

Seed—Purplish black, dull, mottled with buff.

An excellent quality bean for market, freezing and canning. Pods slightly longer than Improved Tendergreen MR.



Topcrop

BEANS, Green Podded—Continued

Tennessee Green Pod 52 days

Plant—15 inches tall, upright, with medium sized dark green leaves.

Pods—5 x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, flat broad, dark green, straight to curved and stringy.

Seed—Broad, flat and brown.

A heavy bearing variety of good quality. Popular in the South because of earliness and flavor.

Topcrop 49 days (U. S. No. 1)

All-America Selection—1950

Plant—18-21 inches, bush type, upright, vigorous, slightly spreading.

Pods—6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, medium green, slightly creaseback, straight, smooth, meaty. Shade lighter green than Full Measure. Pods slightly more curved than those of Rival and set high on plant.

Seed—Oblong, brown with buff mottling. Introduced by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. It is a selection

from a cross between Refugee U. S. No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common bean mosaic. Very productive and somewhat earlier than Rival. Concentrated pod set. A good canning and freezing variety.

Wade's Bush 58 days

All-America Selection—1952

Plant—18-21 inches tall, erect, vigorous dark green foliage, resistant to common bean mosaic and mildew.

Pods—6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, round, slightly curved, dark green and fine quality. Pods held well off the ground, scattered.

Seed—Dark reddish-brown.

Developed by USDA at Charleston, S. C. Used for canning, freezing and market. Very fine home garden variety as it sets pods over a long period.

BEANS, Bush Lima

Burpee's Improved Bush 75 days

Plant—18-20 inches tall, erect and spreading with medium green foliage, vigorous and productive.

Pods—5 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, flat, curved and medium green, 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.

Seed—Large thick-flat and white with a greenish cast.

Larger podded and more productive than Burpee's Bush Lima. Seed pale green and meaty at cooking stage.

Fordhook.

Pods—3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inches, similar to regular Fordhook except it is shorter and uniformly curved.

Seed—Identical to regular Fordhook.

Developed by U. S. Dept of Agric. High yielding and more tolerant to heat than Fordhook. Easier to shell than regular Fordhook.

Henderson Bush Lima 65 days

Plant—16 inches, glossy green foliage, no runners, productive, very hardy.

Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, medium green, slightly curved to straight, 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.

Seed—Small, white, flat.

Dependable and very uniform in growth. It is used for table, canning and freezing. White cotyledons in edible stage.

Jackson Wonder 65 days (Speckled Bush Lima)

Plant—13-17 inches tall, upright and spreading with glossy dark green foliage, hardy, vigorous, productive.

Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat to thick-flat and dark green with 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.

Seed—Medium small, thick-flat, broad-oval and buff, mottled with purplish black.

Similar to Henderson but more heat and drouth resistant. Very popular in the South for home and market gardeners.

Dwarf Large White Lima 77 days (Burpee's)

Plant—18-20 inches tall, erect and semi-spreading with dark green foliage.

Pods—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inches, very flat and curved with 3 to 4 large flat seeds per pod.

Seed—Broad, flat, large and dull white.

The standard large seeded home and market garden variety. The beans are pale green in edible stage.

Fordhook Bush Lima 75 days

Plant—16-19 inches, upright, compact, bushy, medium green.

Pods—4 x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, thick, plump, straight, medium green. Contains 3 to 4 seeds.

Seed—Thick, plump, cream colored, pale green in edible stage.

Standard market garden, shipping and freezing variety.

Fordhook 242 73 days

All-America Selection—1945

Plant—16-19 inches, similar to regular



Henderson's Bush Lima

Thorogreen

67 days

(Green Seeded Lima)

Plant—15-16 inches, glossy green foliage similar to Henderson Bush Lima, it is less heat and drouth tolerant than Henderson.

Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, similar to Henderson.

Seed—Small, flat, light green with green cotyledon.

A green seeded selection from Henderson. Somewhat later maturing than Henderson Bush Lima, it is an excellent freezing and canning variety.

Triumph (USDA 343)

68 days

All-America Selection—1949

Plant—14-15 inches, shorter and more compact than Henderson Bush Lima.

Pods—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, slightly thicker than Henderson. Heavy set of pods concentrated at the base of plant.

Seed—Small, thick, flat, light greenish cotyledon.

This variety has a uniform light green cotyledon and seed coat. An attractive, excellent quality baby lima for table use, canning and freezing.

Beans, Pole Lima

Florida Butter

(Speckled Pole Lima)

90 days

Plant—8-10 feet tall, dark glossy green foliage, similar to Sieva in tolerance to heat.

Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, flat, slightly curved, smooth and medium dark green with 3 to 4 beans per pod.

Seed—Small, flat, light buff splashed with dark purple. Commonly grown in the South and used as a green shell bean or dry bean. A prolific and continuous producer.

King of the Garden Lima

(Large White)

88 days

Plant—8-10 feet tall, medium dark green foliage, a good climber and productive.

Pods—6 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, flat and smooth with 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.

Seed—Large, flat and cream-white to very pale green.

Popular because of high yield and quality. Excellent for home garden use and the production of large seeded dry Limas.

Sieva

(Carolina)

82 days

Plant—10 feet, very dark glossy green foliage, good climber, very productive.

Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat and medium green with 3 to 4 small, medium green beans per pod.

Seed—Small, flat and dull white. Excellent quality.

A pole-type Henderson, this small Lima is known as the Pole Butterbean of the South.

Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods

Asparagus or Yard Long (*Vigna Sesquipedalis*)

70 days

Plant—5½-6½ feet tall, dark green, vigorous.

Pods—18 x ⅜ inches, oval, light green, with some stringiness.

Seed—Very small, reddish-brown with black eye.

Novelty item for home gardener. Plant resembles the Cowpea and is best adapted in the South.

Blue Lake Stringless, Line 5 60 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, vigorous and productive with large, medium dark green leaves. Clean basal growth.

Pods—6 x ⅜ inches, straight, round, stringless, fiberless, dark green and of unsurpassed quality.

Seed—Small, kidney shaped, white.

Differs from Blue Lake in that pods are stringless at all stages. An early strain of Blue Lake. Resistant to common bean mosaic. An excellent freezing and canning bean especially for the Pacific Northwest.

Columbia 65 days

Plant—5½ feet tall, vigorous, good climber, somewhat heavy basal foliage.

Pods—5½-6 x ⅜ inches, round, medium green, straight, stringless.

Seed—Small, white, kidney shaped.

Released by Oregon State College and the USDA, developed by B. F. Dana, USDA cooperating with O.S.C. Resistant to curly top and common bean mosaic. Blue Lake type. Very fine quality.

Horticultural Pole (London) 70 days (Speckled Cranberry)

Plant—4-4½ feet tall, dark green and a good climber.

Pods—5½ x ½ inches, flat-oval, dark green splashed with red, constricted, slightly curved. Stringless when young.

Seed—Plump, oval, light buff splashed with dark red.

Used for green shell and snap beans. Dried beans excellent for winter use.

Kentucky Wonder 65 days

Plant—4-5 feet, good climber, hardy, prolific, widely adapted.

Pods—7½-8½ x ½ inches, curved, flat oval, meaty, stringless and slender when young.

Seed—Buff brown.

Distinctive flavor and excellent quality when young. One of the most widely used and best known home garden varieties for cut beans and freezing. It bears over a long period.

Kentucky Wonder Wax 68 days

Plant—4-5 feet tall, medium to dark green foliage and a good climber.

Pods—7 x ½ inches, flat, oval, slightly curved, somewhat stringy and fibrous. Light golden-yellow in color.

Seed—Broad, flattened-oval and chocolate brown.

Popular wax podded pole variety used either for snap beans when young or for green shell purposes later.

McCaslan Pole 65 days

Plant—Similar to White Kentucky Wonder but slightly earlier and more productive.

Pods—7½ x 9/16 inches, broad, flat, curved, stringless when young, dark green.

Seed—Oblong ivory-white.

Used for green shell and snap beans.



A roguing crew in one of N. K. & Co.'s bean production fields in Idaho

POLE BEANS—Continued

- Missouri Wonder** 68 days **St. Louis Perfection** 64 days
(Noxall or Nancy Davis)
Plant—5½ feet tall, dark green foliage, productive and a good climber.
Pods—6 x ½ inches, thick-oval to flat, curved, stringy, fibrous, medium green.
Seed—Plump, oval, grey-buff splashed with tan.
Used as snap bean when young and for green shell purposes later.
- Oregon Giant** 70 days
Plant—5-6 feet tall, a good climber.
Pods—8-9 x ½ inches, broad, thick-flat and stringless.
Seed—Pinkish-tan with black stripes.
A popular Northwest garden variety, exceptionally large, meaty and fine-flavored.
- Scarlet Runner** 90 days
Plant—12-15 feet tall, dense and glossy dark green foliage, an excellent climber.
Pods—5 x ⅝ inches, broad and curved, medium green, stringless when young.
Seed—Very large, dark purple mottled with violet.
Because of attractive scarlet flowers it is used as ornamental climber as well as a green shell bean.
- White Kentucky Wonder** 64 days (Burger's)
Plant—5 feet tall, medium green, a fair climber and only moderately vigorous.
Pods—6 x ½ inches, thick-oval, curved, stringless when young, fiberless, fleshy and silvery-green.
Seed—Long, flat-oval, white.
Good for dry shell as well as snap beans.
- White Half Runner** 60 days
Plant—3-4 feet, bushy at base and semi-runner habit.
Pod—4¾ x 7/16-3/8 inches, stringless when young, slight curve, becomes round when over mature, medium green.
Seed—Small, oval, white.
Home garden, primarily used in the Southeast. Popular for distinctive good bean flavor.

Edible Soy Beans

- Bansei** 95 days
Plant—23 inches, upright, medium green leaves.
Pods—2-2½ x ½ inches, 2 to 3 seeds per pod.
Seed—Yellow, oval, medium size.
Used by commercial canners and freezers. Also used in home gardens for green shell beans. Soy Beans are difficult to shell. One method is to plunge pods in scalding water for few minutes, then squeeze out the seeds.

Field, Dry Shell or Baking Varieties

- Great Northern** 90 days
Plant—11-15 inches tall, hardy, dark green, branching and spreading with short runners.
Pods—2½ x ½ inches, oval, not edible.
Seed—Long, flattened-oval, white and considerably larger than Navies.
A baking or dry shell variety. Used extensively in Northern short season areas.
- Michelite** 92 days (Improved Navy)
Plant—16-20 inches tall, dark green and vigorous with a vining tendency.
Pods—3¼ x ⅜ inches flat, thick, inedible.
Seed—Small, rounded oval, white. Slightly smaller, more uniform, clearer white than regular Navies.
High yielding. Mosaic and blight resistant. Excellent for baking.
- Red Kidney (Dark)** 95 days
Plant—20-22 inches tall, bushy, prolific.
Pods—5½ inches long, flat, broad, straight, stringy and fibrous.
Seed—Dark mahogany red.
Used mainly for baking, soup and chili.

BEETS

Basic stock seed is developed and maintained at our Minnesota breeding grounds. Selections of mother roots are based on uniformity of top growth, root shape, size and interior color and small refined tap roots. Selected roots are stored over winter and planted the following spring in isolated plots for stock seed production.

Days shown indicate the time required to develop roots of usable size.

Garden Varieties

Crosby's Egyptian 53 days

Root—Fattened-globe with blocky shoulder and small tap root, color medium red, smooth exterior.

Interior—Dark red with rather indistinct zoning.

Top—15-18 inches tall, upright, dark green with maroon cast.

A home garden variety also used by market gardeners as an early bunching type.

Detroit Dark Red 58 days

Root—Globular, dark red, smooth, uniform, good small tap root.

Interior—Uniform dark blood-red with indistinct zoning.

Top—12-15 inches, glossy dark green tinged with maroon.

Most popular all-purpose garden beet. Fine quality and a good keeper.

Detroit Dark Red, Short Top 58 days

Root—Globe shape to round with small tap root and smooth dark red skin.

Interior—Deep blood red with slightly more zoning than in Perfected Detroit.

Top—10-12 inches, dark green and glossy.

Excellent canning and bunching variety. Recommended for use in muck or peat soils. Tops shorter than other strains of Detroit Dark Red.

Early Blood Turnip (Edmand's) 60 days

Root—Nearly round to turnip shaped with a medium red exterior.

Interior—Medium dark red with light zoning.

Top—15-20 inches tall, large bright green leaves.

Primarily a home garden variety. A good keeper in storage. One of the most vigorous varieties and heaviest yielders. Widely adapted.

Early Wonder (Dark Strain) 52 days

Root—Flattened globe with rounded shoulders, smooth collar and small tap

root. Smooth dark red skin. Excellent for "washing."

Interior—Dark red with some lighter red zoning.

Top—16-18 inches tall, large and uniformly erect, glossy dark green leaves.

A very early, sweet and tender bunching variety. The fast growing tops are always in demand for "greens." This "Dark Strain" has better interior color and is an improvement over older strains of Early Wonder.

Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip 60 days

Root—Nearly round to turnip shaped with a medium red exterior.

Interior—Medium dark red with light zoning.

Top—15-20 inches tall, large bright leaves.

Primarily a home garden variety. A good keeper in storage. One of the most vigorous varieties and heaviest yielders. Widely adapted.



Early Wonder Dark Strain

Extra Early Flat Egyptian 50 days

Root—Flattened, dark red, with a small tap root.

Interior—Dark red flesh with light zones.

Top—14-17 inches tall, dark green and maroon.

Popular for home garden, early market and forcing.

Green Top Bunching 52 days

Root—Flattened round, smooth shoulder and crown, small tap root.

Interior—Medium dark red with some lighter zoning.

Top—14-16 inches medium glossy green, vigorous, erect.

Shorter top than Early Wonder Dark Strain. Good bunching variety and the tops are good for "greens."

King Red 57 days

Root—Globe to round shape, roots more round than Perfected Detroit, smooth skinned and uniform.

Interior—Uniform dark red.

Top—12-14 inches, dark green tinged with deep red.

A selection by N. K. & Co. from Perfected Detroit for use where a shorter top is desirable.

Perfected Detroit 57 days

All-America Selection—1934

Root—Globe-shape, flattened at base, smooth skin.

Interior—Uniform color, dark blood red.

Tops—16-20 inches, dark green tinged with deep red, excellent for mechanical harvesting.

Has uniform dark interior color, a small collar and large tops. It is a heavy yielder and adapted to mechanical harvesting. A favorite with canners, market and home gardeners.

Special Crosby 52 days

Root—Very smooth and round with a small tap root.

Interior—Solid medium red.

Top—10-12 inches tall, dull dark green tinged with maroon.

A fine early home and market garden beet. Outstanding for early bunching. Very attractive and refined root shape.



Special Crosby

SWISS CHARD—LEAF BEET or SPINACH BEET

Dark Green White Ribbed 50 days (White Silver Ribbed)

Plant—18-24 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—medium dark green, smooth with broad prominent white ribs.

Liked by many gardeners for its crispness.

Fordhook Giant 55 days

Plant—24-28 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—Very dark green and heavily crumpled with a thick wide midrib.

Probably best all round variety for most areas.

Giant Lucullus 50 days

Plant—24-28 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—Yellowish-green and heavily crumpled with a cream colored slender midrib.

Rhubarb Chard 55 days

Plant—20-24 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—Crumpled, dark red to wine red with red veins. Stems and midribs are crimson.

MANGEL WURZEL or STOCK BEET

Mangel Wurzels produce a large tonnage per acre and are excellent for livestock and poultry feeding.

Danish Sludstrup

110 days

Root—Long, deep yellow, oval shaped with grey-green shoulders well above the ground.

Interior—Firm and white fleshed, tinged with yellow.

Top—12-18 inches tall, green leaves with petioles.

Giant Feeding or Half Sugar White Mangel

90 days

Root—Large oval shaped, brownish-green shoulder with a white base.

Interior—White, rich in sugar.

Top—15-20 inches tall, medium size and bright green. Most popular for poultry.

Giant Yellow Intermediate

110 days

Root—Large, long-oval, grey-green shoulder with the portion below ground orange.

Interior—White flesh and very firm.

Top—12-18 inches tall, green leaves with green petioles.

Golden Tankard

100 days

Root—Tankard shaped, dark orange skin with brownish-green shoulder.

Interior—Orange-yellow fleshed.

Top—12-16 inches tall, dark green leaves with orange green petioles.

Mammoth Long Red

110 days

Root—Large and heavy, oval to spindle shape, light to medium red exterior.

Interior—White tinged with red, firm fleshed.

Top—14-18 inches tall, green leaves with reddish petioles.

Royal Giant or Half Sugar Rose Mangel

90 days

Root—Large, oval and tapered with rose colored shoulder.

Interior—White, rich in sugar.

Top—12-15 inches tall, medium heavy green.

SUGAR BEET

U. S. Strain

Root—Long and turnip shape with thick shoulder and grey-white skin.

Interior—White, high sugar content.

Top—16-18 inches tall, broad, light green leaves. Resistant to curly top disease.

Used for sugar making and also good for stock feeding.

BROCCOLI—Sprouting

De Cicco (Early)

60 days

Heads—3-5 inches in diameter, light green, compact.

Plants—2 feet, light green, erect, very productive.

Well adapted to canning and quick freezing. Good for early crop home gardening use.

Green Sprouting or Calabrese (Mid-Season)

70 days

Heads—3-5 inches in diameter, bluish-green, compact.

Plants—30-36 inches, bluish-green, erect, leafy.

Good sprouting Broccoli for home and market garden. Develops more side sprouts than De Cicco.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved

90 days

Plant—20 inches tall, compact, very uniform, productive, stems well covered with firm sprouts $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, medium green.

Produces cabbage-like balls successively from base of stem upward. It is unusually fine flavored and grown chiefly as a fall crop.

CABBAGE

It is important that Cabbage be uniform, high yielding and true to type. Northrup King's stocks are produced from specially grown stock seed rigidly selected for these qualities. Many important varieties are selected at the Minneapolis breeding grounds for earliness, resistance to disease and high yield.

Maturity dates listed are approximate number of days required from the setting of plants in the field to the time heads are ready for use.

Early Varieties

Allhead Early

77 days

Golden Acre

63 days

Plant—11-16 inches, short stem, outer leaves gray-green.

Heads—9-10 inches wide, 7 inches deep, flattened but with distinct roundness over the top, weight about 6 pounds, firm and tender head.

Early Kraut and shipping variety.

Plant—11 inches tall, medium green, very compact and fast growing, short stemmed with small, cup-shaped leaves.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds, round with white, solid interior.

Earliest and most popular of the round headed varieties. Used extensively by home, market gardeners and shippers.

Charleston Wakefield

72 days

Plant—12-15 inches tall, dark green smooth leaves, short stemmed.

Head—6 inches broad at base x 8 inches deep, weight 3-4 pounds, broadly conical in shape.

Similar to Jersey Wakefield but larger, less pointed and 10 days later. A good winter shipper in the South.

Copenhagen Market

68 days

Plant—11-14 inches, compact short stem, total spread about 24 inches, erect, few outer leaves, medium light green, cup-shaped.

Heads—6 inches in diameter, 3-4 pounds globe shaped, solid.

An early market and home garden type.

Early Jersey Wakefield

62 days

Plant—10-15 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, compact with medium green leaves.

Head—5 inches in diameter at base and about 7 inches deep, weight 2-2½ pounds, conical shaped, greenish-white interior and fairly solid.

Very early variety valuable for home and market garden use. Excellent flavor.



Golden Acre

Round Dutch

71 days

Plant—10-12 inches tall, crinkled, dark blue-green, cup-shaped leaves on a short stem.

Head—7 inches in diameter x 6 inches deep, weight 4½ pounds, almost ball shaped.

Used in the East as an early market and shipping variety. Stands over winter well and does not bolt to seed easily.

CABBAGE—Mid-Season and Late Varieties

All Seasons

95 days

Replaced by Wisconsin All-Season, a Yellows-resistant variety.

American Drumhead Savoy

90 days

Plant—12-17 inches tall, large, broad, dark green, heavily savoyed or crinkled leaves on a medium stem.

Head—8 inches in diameter x 6½ inches deep, weight 5-6 pounds, almost round, creamy interior color.

Savoy types have milder, more delicate flavor than others.

Chieftain Savoy

88 days

All-America Selection—1938

Plant—12-15 inches tall, leaves dark olive green color and savoy leaved with a short stem.

Head—9 inches in diameter x 6½ inches deep, weight 6-7 pounds, very solid, somewhat rounded at top and flat at base.

Stands a long time without bursting. Very uniform and recommended for market gardeners. More uniform and more savoyed than Drumhead.

Danish Ballhead Short Stem

100 days

Plant—12-16 inches, short stem, medium large leaves, medium dark green with bluish cast with gray bloom.

Heads—8 inches in diameter, weight 5-7 pounds, nearly round, quite compact.

Excellent home, market garden and shipping variety. Also a good storage cabbage and makes fine quality kraut.



Hollander Short Stem - N. K. & Co.'s Strain

Hollander Short Stem, N.K. Strain

105 days

Plant—12-17 inches, compact, spread of 28 inches, short stem, medium bluish green.

Heads—About 6 inches in diameter, 4-5 pounds, deep round shaped head.

A Northrup, King & Co. strain. One of the best late cabbages for market and storage. Heads are small and become very solid at an early stage of growth. Withstands cold weather better than Round Dutch.



Cabbage trials in N. K. & Co.'s trial grounds near Minneapolis

Plant—12-16 inches tall, large, short stemmed, spreading with medium green leaves.

Head—12-14 inches in diameter x 7 inches deep, weight 10-12 pounds, large and flattened with low core, white interior.

A popular large flat-headed type for home and market garden. A hardy, dependable heavy tonnage variety.



Early Jersey Wakefield

Mammoth Rock Red**100 days**

Plant—14-20 inches tall, large, purplish-red with a partly spreading habit.

Head—8 inches deep, weight 7 pounds, round flattened globe shape.

A standard red variety for home and market garden.

Penn State Ballhead**105 days****All-America Selection—1934**

Plant—12-16 inches, short stem, distinct bluish-green leaves.

Heads—About 6 inches in diameter, weight 7-8 pounds, deep oval, flattened globe shape, very solid.

One of the most uniform types known. It has excellent keeping qualities and is also a good kraut cabbage. Outstanding for high tonnage per acre.

CABBAGE—Yellows-Resistant Varieties

Badger Market**67 days**

Plant—9-10 inches tall, medium to dark blue-green, cup shaped leaves.

Head—5-6 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds, round with a solid interior.

Developed by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. A good small headed early variety which has performed well in a number of trials.

Improved Globe**80 days****(Resistant Glory)**

Plant—10-15 inches, similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 7-8 pounds, compact, globular.

Developed in Wisconsin for use on Yellows infested soil. Used for kraut and shipping.

Bugner**110 days**

Plant—14-18 inches, short stem, large plant, deep blue-green leaves.

Heads—8 inches diameter, weight 8-10 pounds, deep round head, slightly flattened on top.

Used extensively in some sections of the North for kraut and storage. A vigorous grower noted for large tonnage per acre.

Jersey Queen (Resistant**Jersey Wakefield)****65 days**

Plant—12 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, smoother and more bluish-green foliage than Jersey Wakefield.

Head—4½ inches in diameter at base x 6 inches deep, conical-shaped, slightly smaller than Jersey Wakefield, weighs 2¼ pounds. Compactness allows for closer planting.

A Yellows-resistant Jersey Wakefield for early home and market garden.

CABBAGE—Yellows-Resistant Varieties—Continued

Marion Market

75 days

Plant—12-16 inches, medium stem, blue-green leaves, later maturing and larger than Copenhagen Market.

Heads—6 inches in diameter, weight 5-6 pounds, round.

A Yellows-resistant Copenhagen Market somewhat slower developing and larger headed. A heavy yielding mid-season cabbage for market or Kraut.

Racine Market

70 days

Plant—10-12 inches tall, compact, short stemmed, upright distinct blue-green leaves with erect growth.

Head—6½ inches in diameter, round, solid and of good quality.

A Yellows-resistant Copenhagen Market type. Extremely uniform. Popular with home, market gardeners, shippers.

Red Hollander

100 days

Plant—13-15 inches, purple red.

Heads—7 inches in diameter, weight 6 pounds, round, Hollander type hard head, deep oval globe with a high core.

Heads mature fast, permitting early cutting if desired. Good late cabbage for storage or shipping. Highly resistant to Yellows.

Resistant Detroit

68 days

Plant—9-12 inches tall, short stemmed, blue-green and leafier than regular Golden Acre.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 3-3½ pounds, globular to slightly flattened with a solid white interior.

A Yellows-resistant Golden Acre type for early market and shipping. It matures several days ahead of Racine Market.

Wisconsin All Seasons

95 days

Plant—11-14 inches, similar to regular All Seasons but slightly coarser, more blue green and not as uniform.

Heads—10-11 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep, weight 10 pounds, hard, flattened globe shape, curved top and bottom.

A heavy yielding, hardy and resistant selection from All Seasons. An excellent late Kraut cabbage.

Wisconsin Ballhead Short Stem 98 days

Plant—12-16 inches, blue green foliage, short stem.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 6-7 pounds, round, compact, smaller and more uniform heads than Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

A Yellows-resistant Danish Ballhead developed for early fall shipping in the North Very uniform in type and maturity.

Wisconsin Copenhagen

68 days

Plant—10-11 inches tall, short stem, dull grey-green foliage.

Head—5-7 inches in diameter, compact, mostly round to flattened round and of good quality.

The earliest of Yellows-resistant Copenhagen class. Plant is more open than Racine Market. Most of the heads can be harvested at one time. Used for market and early Kraut.

Wisconsin Golden Acre

62 days

Plant—10 inches tall, compact, dark blue-green cup-shaped leaves.

Head—6 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds. Round to deep-round with a solid interior.

A Yellows-resistant selection from Golden Acre. Leaf edges more waved, plant color more blue-green than Golden Acre. Heads and framework more compact and slightly smaller. Very uniform.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8

103 days

Plant—16-20 inches, blue-green foliage, medium stem.

Heads—7-8 inches in diameter, weight 7-9 pounds, round flattened globe, heavy yielder.

A very resistant Ballhead type. This is the first Yellows-resistant cabbage released by the University of Wisconsin. A heavy yielder, desirable for storage, Kraut and shipping.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Used chiefly for salads. The heads are crisp, tender and of mild flavor.

Chihili

75 days

Plant—20 inches tall, pale apple green leaves with a very upright growth.

Head—18-20 x 4 inches in diameter, long and cylindrical with a firm and crisp interior.

Wong Bok

80 days

Plant—12 inches tall, tightly compacted with somewhat spreading light green outer leaves.

Head—10 x 6 inches in diameter, short oval shape with a creamy white interior. Bolts early in northern regions.

CARROT

Our seed is grown in the Inter-Mountain areas where climatic conditions favor best production of seed high in germination and purity.

As with other biennials, planting stocks are selected, developed and maintained at our breeding grounds.

Seed stocks are bred and selected for strength and uniformity of top, color, shape, smoothness and size of root. Special consideration is given to exterior and interior color, core size and texture.

The selected roots are carefully stored and the following spring re-sorted and planted in isolated fields for seed production.

Days shown indicate average time required to develop roots of usable size.

Amsterdam Coreless

75 days

Tops—10-14 inches tall, medium dark green.

Root—8-10 inches long x 1½ inches wide at the shoulder. Roots are semi-blocky, smooth, nearly cylindrical, semi-stumped, rich orange flesh.

A very refined Carrot, however the tops are not as strong as Imperida, bunching type carrot.

Danvers Half Long

75 days

Tops—16-18 inches tall.

Root—7½ inches long x 1¾ inches wide at shoulder, tapering and stump-rooted, coarse texture, medium orange color.

One of the leading home and market garden varieties. Can be used for bunching or bushel carrots.

Chantenay

68 days

Tops—15-19 inches tall.

Root—5¾ x 2¼ inches at shoulder, tapered and stump rooted, deep orange.

An all-purpose carrot used in home and market gardens. A heavy yielder and good storage variety.

Chantenay Long Type

68 days

Tops—15-20 inches.

Root—About 7 x 2 inches, more tapered than Chantenay Red Cored. Reddish orange, but not as uniform as Chantenay Red Cored.

Good for bunching and shipping or home garden use. An NK & Co. selection.

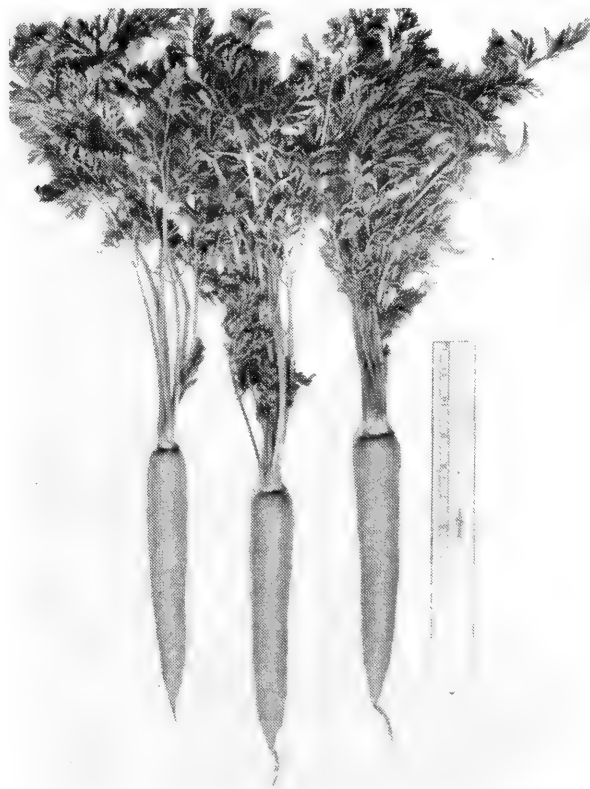
Chantenay, Red Cored

68 days

Tops—15-20 inches.

Roots—About 5¾ x 2½ inches, heavy shoulder, stump-rooted, slightly shorter and thicker than regular Chantenay. Reddish-orange, uniform, tender and sweet. Core is about same color as flesh.

A good carrot for commercial canning and freezing. Excellent texture and quality of flesh. Sometimes called coreless due to uniform interior color.



Imperator

CARROT—Continued

Imperator, Long Type

77 days

Tops—16-20 inches tall and stronger than regular Imperator.

Root—9-11 inches long x 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a nearly pointed tip, smooth exterior and deep orange.

An improved strain of Imperator that is noticeably longer and more slender. Particularly adapted for use on the West Coast and Rio Grande Valley.

Imperida

85 days

Tops—10-14 inches tall. The tops are finer and shorter than Imperator.

Root—8-10 inches long by 1½ inches wide at shoulder. Square shoulders, medium level crown, tapered to the bottom. Smoother, more slender, more refined than Imperator.

An introduction by the University of Idaho for shipping.

Long Orange

85 days

Tops—18-22 inches tall.

Root—10-12 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, tapered and pointed, rather coarse, red-orange flesh with lighter core.

A heavy yielder on loose deep soil and used extensively for stock feed. A good storage variety.

Morse's Bunching

75 days

All-America Selection—1934

Tops—14-18 inches tall and weaker than regular Imperator.

Root—8 inches long x 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, slim, almost cylindrical, stump-rooted, bright orange, small core.

Very popular with market gardeners in the North. A good bunching and shipping carrot.

Oxheart

75 days

Tops—15-18 inches tall.

Root—4 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, broad, blunt and heart-shaped, coarse texture, medium orange exterior.

Desirable for growing where top soil is heavy. A fast grower and easily harvested.

Red Cored Danvers

75 days

Tops—16-20 inches tall.

Root—8-9 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, similar to regular Danvers except longer, slimmer, smoother and brighter orange-red. Excellent red cored interior.

An improved Danvers suitable for home, market garden and shipping trade. An N.K. & Co. selection.



Red Cored Danvers

Royal Chantenay**68 days****Tops**—15-20 inches tall.**Roots**—6½ inches long by 2½ inches wide at shoulder, cylindrical, stump-rooted, smooth. The interior color is a solid reddish orange.

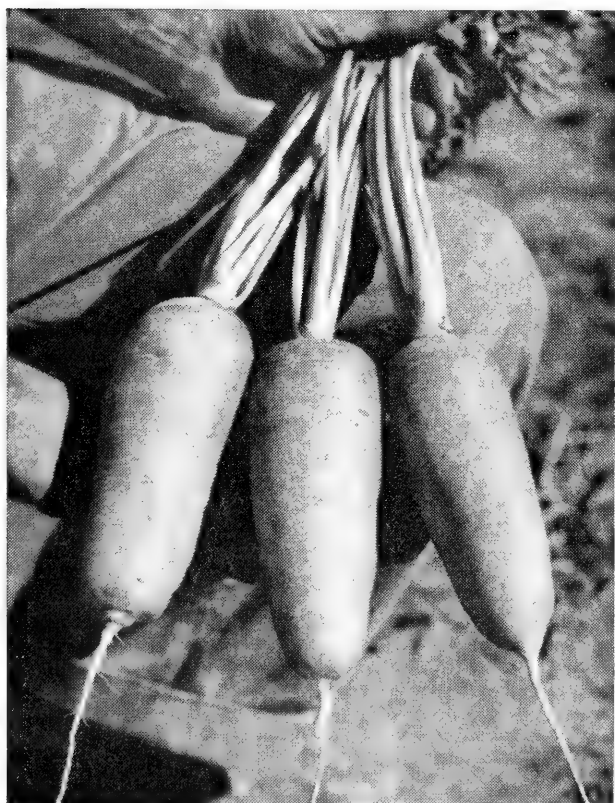
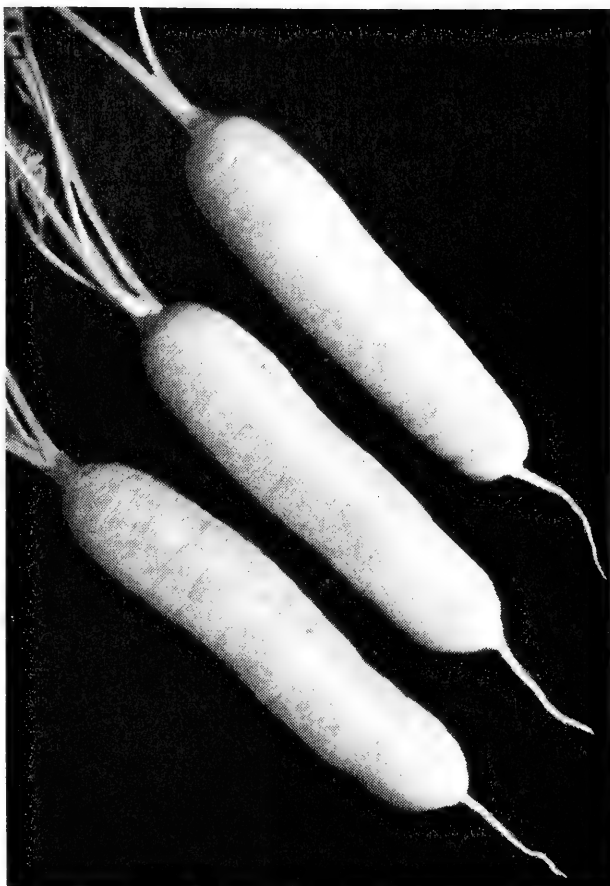
A recent N. K. & Co. introduction primarily developed for the canner and freezer, but equally well suited for the home and market gardener.

**Scarlet Nantes
(Coreless)****68 days****Tops**—6-8 inches tall.**Root**—6 inches long x 1½ inches wide, cylindrical, crisp and brittle, unsurpassed in quality. Core inconspicuous, uniform reddish-orange throughout.

One of the best home and market garden varieties, also used for forcing.

Touchon**68 days****Tops**—10-12 inches tall.**Root**—6½ inches long x 1-1½ inches wide, cylindrical, fine texture and excellent quality. Root base is somewhat "shovel-nosed."

Similar to Scarlet Nantes, however the roots are slimmer.

**Royal Chantenay****Scarlet Nantes****CARROT FOR STOCK****Improved Short White or
Mastodon****85 days****Tops**—18-22 inches.**Roots**—7-9 inches in length, heavy at shoulder, tapering to a point. Interior white, solid and crisp.

Desirable for canning in mixed vegetables and in soup. Also a heavy yielder for stock feed.

White Belgian, Long**90 days****Tops**—18-22 inches tall.**Root**—10-12 inches in length, heavy shoulder tapering to tip, pure white flesh, exposed crown is light green.

Used exclusively for stock feeding.

Yellow Belgian**90 days****Tops**—18-22 inches tall.**Root**—12-14 inches in length, thick shouldered and tapering, pale lemon-yellow rough exterior.

Used chiefly for stock feed. It is the giant among carrots, immensely productive and nutritious.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower seed, formerly produced exclusively in Europe, is now also satisfactorily grown in this country. The seed is in every way comparable to foreign grown stocks. We offer both early maturing and main crop strains of excellent quality.

The number of days shown indicates the time required to develop marketable heads from the setting of plants to open field.

Snowball No. 16

65 days

Plant—Dwarf, compact in growth, upright, long medium green leaves giving good coverage of the head.

Heads—Large, smooth, pure white, slightly curved, deep, free from leaflets, about 6½ inches in diameter, weight about 2 pounds.

Most satisfactory strain for main crop fall harvest. Widely accepted for home and market garden.

Snowdrift

65 days

Plant—A more vigorous strain of Snowball, leaves medium green, tall, erect, giving good coverage.

Heads—Similar to Snowball No. 16, heads large and deep, about 7 inches diameter, 2 pounds, pure white.

Very similar to Snowball No. 16, except matures more evenly. Popular for both home and market garden.

Super-Snowball

52 days

Plant—More dwarf and less upright than Snowball, medium green leaves satisfactory for tying.

Heads—About 6½ inches diameter, medium deep, weight about 1¾ pounds, compact, true white.

Desirable for home market gardening and freezing where earliness is first consideration.

St. Valentine

70 days

(Broccoli Type)

Plant—32 inches, bluish-green, erect, leafy.

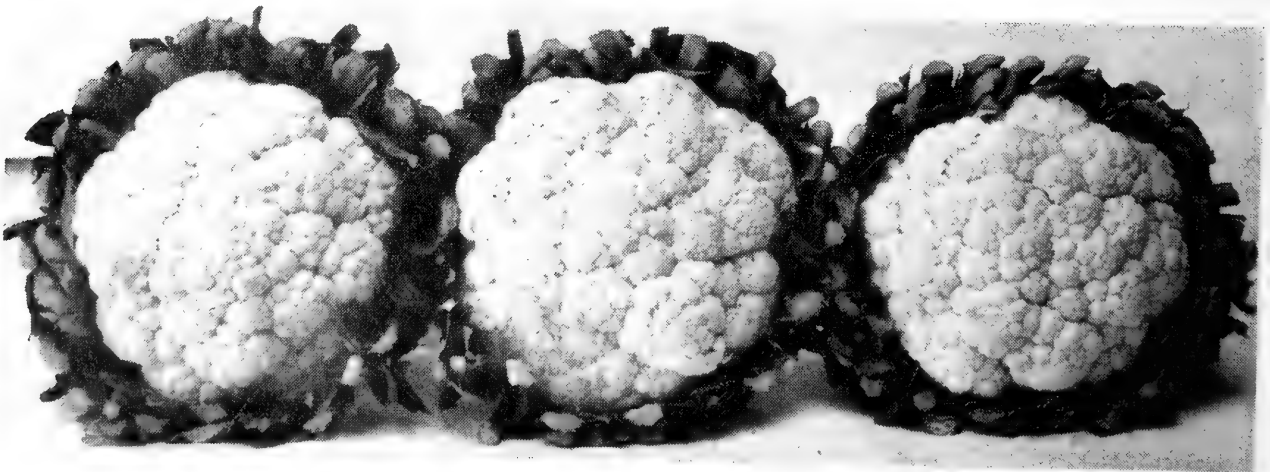
Heads—3-5 inches in diameter, compact, curved, white.

Widely grown on the West Coast as a winter crop, but not adapted to the short hot summers of the East and Middle West. This strain best where grown for March harvesting.

CELERY

A specialty crop grown in many localities throughout the country where soil and climate are adapted to its culture. Celery needs rich soil high in nitrogen and should be side dressed with fertilizer.

Days indicated can only be relative as a crop so widely grown is dependent on local climatic factors.



Cauliflower, Snowball No. 16

Green Varieties

Giant Pascal

140 days

Utah or Golden Crisp

125 days

Plant—24 inches tall, dark green foliage, large heart that blanches to a creamy-white.

Plant—20-24 inches tall, compact, erect, full-hearted.

Stalk—8 inches in length, solid, stringless, with a distinct "nutty" flavor, blanches easily.

Stalk—8 inches in length, thick, solid and crisp with a good "nutty" flavor.

A very desirable green celery for fall planting, maturing about a week ahead of Giant Pascal. It is very tender but is adapted to long distance shipping and is excellent for home garden and local market. Most popular green variety.

A popular late variety for home use or market trade because it stores well.

Golden Varieties

Golden Plume or Wonderful

83 days

Golden Self-Blanching (American) or Fall

82 days

Plant 20 inches tall, leafy, semi-dwarf in habit.

Stalk—7 inches in length, good firm stalks, blanching to golden yellow.

Slightly earlier and shorter than Golden Self-Blanching. Its attractive appearance and fine quality make it desirable for home and market garden use.

Plant—22-24 inches tall, uniformly compact.

Stalk—7 inches in length, thick, solid and of good flavor and quality, blanches well.

A well established variety popular with home and market gardeners.

Cornell No. 619

100 days

Plant—23-25 inches tall, erect with compact uniform growth, foliage yellow-green.

Stalk—10 inches in length, thick and crisp. A long full-hearted type of excellent quality, that blanches easily.

Developed by the N. Y. State Agric. Exp. Station. Selected from a cross of Cornell 6, for petiole thickness, and Cornell 19, for petiole length. This selection has slightly better heart development and more open petiole. Good for home, market garden or shipping.

CELERIAC—TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

Giant Smooth Prague

110 days

Plant—Spreading, celery-like in character with dark green foliage.

Root—3-4 inches in diameter, bulbous and knobby.

Bulbs used chiefly for flavoring in soups because of delicious celery-like flavor.

CHERVIL

Curled

60 days

Resembling parsley, it has finely curled bright green leaves. They are pungently aromatic and used for garnishing and flavoring.

CHICORY

Large Rooted Magdeborg

120 days

Plant—15 inches tall, medium green, upright dandelion-like foliage with fairly narrow leaves.

Root—12-14 inches long, tapered and white.

The dried, ground, roasted roots are often mixed with coffee. Leaves can be fed to poultry as a tonic.

Witloof or French Endive

140 days

Plant—15-18 inches, foliage smooth, long, medium dark green, slightly darker than Magdeborg.

Inner leaves and heart are used in salads. In the fall, roots can be reset and forced indoors. The resulting second-growth crown is self-blanching and excellent for winter-time salads.

CHIVES

Plant—10 inches tall, bushy with thin onion-like leaves.

A hardly perennial of the onion family. Stems are used for flavoring soups, salads, stews and the purple flowers are highly decorative. Milder than onions.

COLLARDS

Cabbage

70 days

Plant—24-30 inches tall, large, bluish-green crumpled leaves that form a loose head with cabbage flavor.

Used for greens principally in the South where the summer climate is too warm for cabbage.

True Georgia

80 days

Plant—30-36 inches tall, upright, large blue-green crumpled leaves.

A leafy, non-heading plant of the cabbage family that produces greens under adverse conditions of heat and poor soil. Grown chiefly in the South.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Large Leaved

45 days

Plant—rounded, thick, medium grey-green, tender leaves that grow in the form of a rosette.

Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. Used in salads or cooked like Spinach.



One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Sweet Corn Trial Grounds Near Minneapolis

SWEET CORN

Since 1884, Northrup King has been actively engaged in research and production of sweet corn. All NK sweet corn has been grown under the direction of our own trained personnel.

The same principles of breeding that have made Kingscrost hybrid field corn what it is today have been applied to sweet corn. As a result of this work, sweet corn hybrids have replaced most of the older open pollinated varieties.

This method of corn breeding involves the development of pure lines or strains (inbreds) by years of inbreeding and careful selection. The process requires at least five years to develop each inbred parent. During the inbreeding work, countless undesirable plants are discarded for each one selected and perpetuated. Vigor and size are necessarily sacrificed for purity and uniformity. Then, after two selected compatible inbreds are crossed, hybrid vigor results and the single cross hybrid is superior in every respect to the corn from which the inbred parents originated. These points of superiority are increased yield, more vigorous growth, disease resistance, greater plant and ear uniformity as well as better quality.

Seed should not be saved from corn planted with hybrid seed because there is a genetic break-up with definite loss in vigor and uniformity as compared with the first generation hybrid seed. A true hybrid variety must be newly crossed for each seed crop with carefully maintained pure parent lines. This is done by alternate planting of the inbred parents, through detasseling of the female rows, careful rogueing and proper isolation from other varieties.

Northrup, King & Co. started inbreeding sweet corn in 1922, and were one of the first to institute such an intensive breeding program. Today our sweet corn breeding and trial grounds are among the largest in the country. Modern principles and techniques are used to originate new and better hybrids for all classes of trade.

Maturity dates are from emergence to canning or eating stage.

Golden Hybrids

Carmelcross

77 days

Code 191

87 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, few suckers, scant foliage.

Ear—7 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1 7/8 inches, light yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, blocky ear type, fair to good quality.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at the Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. It has an unusually large ear for such an early corn, is widely adapted and popular with home and market gardeners.

Plant—7 1/2-8 feet tall, ear height 32-34 inches, wide dark green leaves, thick sturdy stalks, no suckers, good spring vigor.

Ear—8 inches long, 16-18 rows, 2 1/8 inches diameter, narrow, deep kernels, white interior silks.

An Iochief type being improved by white interior silk, slightly taller plants, trace better quality, more refined ear appearance. Trials indicate not as resistant to bacterial wilt as Iochief.



A Northrup, King & Co. Hybrid Sweet Corn Production Field

SWEET CORN—Continued

Code 195

84 days

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, moderate suckering, good vigor.

Ear—8¼-8¾ inches long, 14-16 rows, 1⅞ inches diameter, fine quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. Slimmer ear and better quality than Iochief.

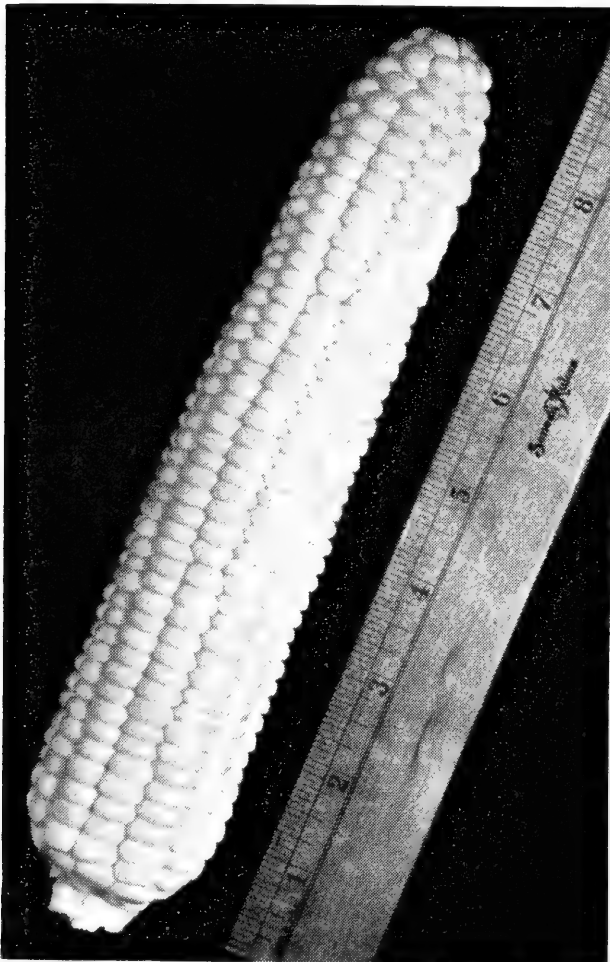
Code 526

78 days

Plant—5½-6 feet tall, Carmelcross maturity, good spring vigor, suckers moderately.

Ear—8¾ inches long, 10-14 rows, 1¾ inches diameter with slight taper. Golden Cross kernel type. Very sweet and tender.

Developed Northrup, King & Co. Slim ear is good for whole ear freezing and fresh market.



Golden Bounty

Dixie Blend

83 to 90 days

Plant—6½-8 feet tall, vigorous plants.

Ear—Large, mostly 14-18 rows.

A mechanical blend of four or more hybrids of varying maturity. Adapted to the South primarily for home gardeners, giving advantage of hybrid vigor and yield without having all roasting ears mature at one time.

Earliest Market King

66 days

Plant—5-5½ feet tall, ear height 15-18 inches, vigorous spring growth, scant foliage, few suckers.

Ear—7-8 inches long, mostly 12 row, 1¾ inches diameter, dark green husk cover with long flag leaves. Husks extend 1-2 inches beyond ear tip.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. to obtain a first early high quality hybrid. Its large high quality ear will make it an outstanding hybrid, popular especially in Northern areas with both home and market gardeners.



Golden Cross VT20

Extra Early Hybrid Blend

66-77 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall

Ear—mostly 12 row.

Four or more early hybrids mechanically blended. Suitable for use in northern, short season areas by home gardeners giving the advantage of hybrid vigor without having all roasting ears mature at one time.

NK 199

84 days

Plant—7½-8 feet tall, ear 36 inches, tall sturdy plants, wide dark green leaves, few suckers, good vigor, medium long shanks, easy snapping.

Ear—7½-8 inches long, 18-20 rows, 2⅞ inches diameter. Blocky ear, narrow, deep kernel, good quality for such a large corn, bright golden color.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. as an improvement over Iochief. Has similar type plant but ear has higher row number, bigger diameter, deeper kernel, better quality, easier snapping, and better field yield.

Golden Beauty**69 days****All American Selection 1955**

Plant—5-6 feet tall, very few suckers, dark green medium wide leaves. Wilt Resistant.

Ear—7½-8 inches long, 12 rows, 1¾ inches diameter, well filled tips with kernels of medium width and depth. Dark green good husk cover, long flag leaves, white silk.

Developed by W. H. Lachman, U. of Mass. Very attractive ear and plant.

Golden Bounty**84 days**

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and silk, very few suckers, wilt resistant, ears borne 8 inches higher than Golden Cross NC.

Ear—9 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¾ inches, bright yellow, medium kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. An improved Golden Cross type developed to meet the demand for a taller plant with a higher ear and fewer suckers, excellent for mechanical picking. Excellent hybrid for home, market gardeners, canners and freezers. Quality is equal to Golden Cross.

Golden Cross NC**85 days**

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and silk, suckers moderately, wilt resistant.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¾ inches, medium yellow kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

The original Golden Cross was developed by Dr. Glenn Smith at Purdue University. Perhaps the most widely adapted and well known yellow hybrid, this popular corn is used by home and market gardeners, canners and freezers.

Golden Cross VT 20**83 days**

Plant—6½-7½ feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, mixed red and yellow tassels, suckers less than NC, wilt resistant.

Ear—8-8½ inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1⅞ inches, more golden than NC, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A popular, widely adapted strain of Golden Cross widely used in the Midwest by canners and freezers. Will withstand adverse conditions better than Golden Cross NC.

Golden Freezer**80 days**

Plant—5½-6 feet tall, good vigor, suckers moderately.

Ear—8½-9 inches long, 12 rows, 1½ inches in diameter, slim, cylindrical, very uniform ears, small cob, excellent quality.

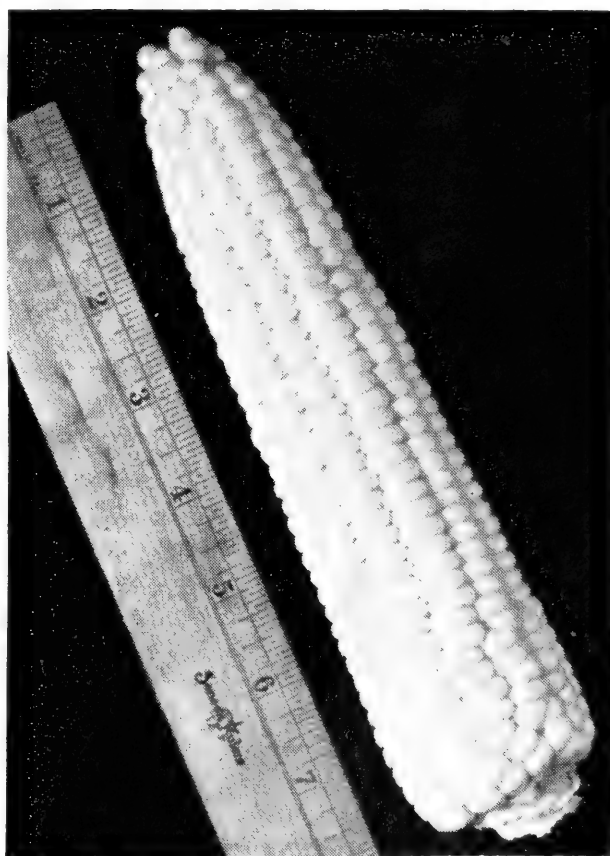
Developed by Northrup, King & Co. One of the sweetest tasting sweet corns. It is ideally suited for freezing or canning on the cob as well as fresh "corn-on-the-cob."

Golden Glory**79 days**

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, very vigorous, unusual spring vigor, widely adapted, mostly red tassels and pink and yellow silks, very few suckers, dark green foliage.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-16 rows, diameter 1⅞ inches, lighter yellow than NC, good kernel depth, narrow kernel, blocky ear type, good quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A very fine, widely adapted hybrid for canners, freezers, and market gardeners. Excellent spring vigor.

**Golden Rocket**

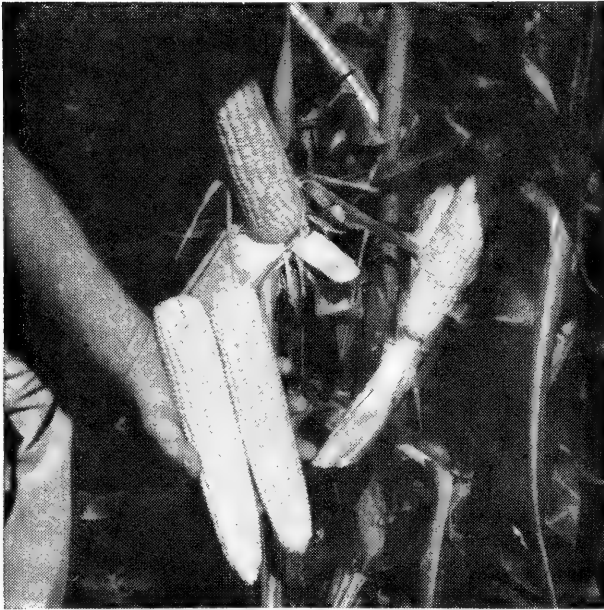
SWEET CORN—Continued

Golden Monarch (Code 197) 85 days

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, good vigor, sturdy thick stalks, wide medium green leaves, very few suckers. Ideal for mechanical picking.

Ear—9-10 inches long mostly 14-16 rows, 2¼ inches in diameter. Golden Cross kernel color and quality white interior silks.

A large eared Golden Cross type developed by Northrup, King & Co. Has longer ear, larger diameter, and is more cylindrical than Golden Cross. Kernel is deeper so recovery of cut corn is greater. Larger ear means greater tonnage per acre.



Golden Monarch

Golden Princess 78 days

Plant—5½-6 feet tall, suckers moderately, vigorous, yellow tasseled.

Ear—9-9½ inches long, 12 rows, 2 inches in diameter, medium kernel width and depth.

Developed by N. K. & Co. The earliness and longer ear make this hybrid popular with home gardeners and processors to come in ahead of Golden Cross Bantam.

Golden Rocket 67 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, foliage sparse and dark green, few suckers.

Ear—7-7½ inches long, 10 to 12 rows, 1¾ inches in diameter, medium yellow, kernels fairly deep and medium wide, quality good.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. and introduced as an early market corn, it is also used by some canners in extremely short season areas. Unusually fine quality for such an early corn, and a much better plant type than most hybrids in the same maturity class.

Hybrid 407

82 days

Plant—6-6½ feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately.

Ear—8 inches long, 12 rows, diameter 1⅝ inches, slimmer, more cylindrical ear than Golden Cross, small cob, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. Especially adapted for whole ear frozen or canned pack.

Hybrid Blend 8 Row Bantam

70 to 80 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, Golden Bantam type.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, primarily 8 rows, kernels medium deep and wide.

A popular and dependable Northrup, King & Co. introduction of four or more mechanically blended, early 8 row hybrids. Especially suited to home gardens, will give best quality hybrid ears over extended picking period.

Hybrid Blend 12 Row Bantam

80 to 90 days

Plant—6½-7½ feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, widely adapted.

Ear—Mostly 12, some 10 and 14 rows.

A formula mixture of four or more of the best yellow, chiefly 12 row hybrids of early to midseason maturity. Especially desirable for the home gardener as he can harvest choice ears for roasting, canning or freezing from the same planting over an extended period. This blend will give home gardeners the hybrid advantage of higher yield, better quality and disease resistance without all ears reaching maturity at one time.



Snow King

Hybrid B2**77 days**

Plant—5½-6½ feet tall, suckers moderately, Golden Bantam type plant.

Ear—6½-7½ inches long, 8 rows, diameter 1¼ inches, butter yellow, slender and cylindrical, dark silk color, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. primarily for packing or freezing as whole ear corn on the cob. Also popular with home market gardeners as early 8 row corn.

Hybrid G7**74 days**

Plant—5 feet tall, suckers slightly, yellow tassels and silks.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, diameter 1¼ inches, kernels medium width.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. An 8 row hybrid of the Golden Bantam type developed for home and market garden use.

Hybrid M13**72 days**

Plant—5 feet tall, suckers moderately, Golden Bantam plant type.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, small cob, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. as an early 8 row, high quality, home and market garden hybrid. Especially popular in northern states and Canada.

**Cogent 9561****Illinois No. 10****89 days**

Plant—7-8 feet tall, vigorous, thick stalk, stalk, very few suckers, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-16 rows, diameter 2 inches, medium yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, fair quality.

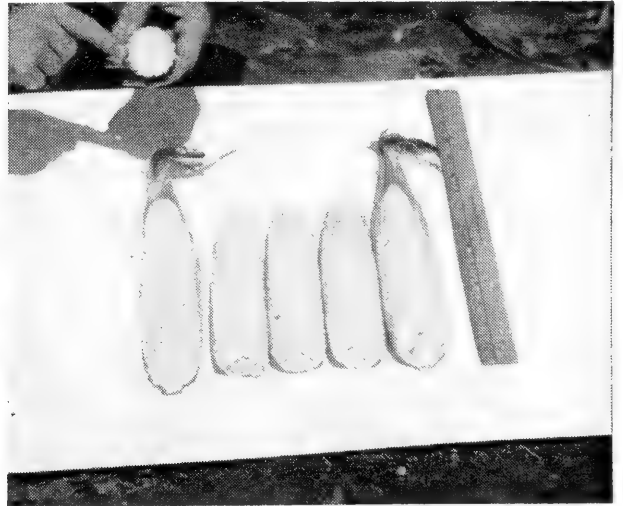
Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at University of Illinois. A very hardy and vigorous hybrid. Popular in the South as a shipping corn.

Ioana**85 days****All-America Selection—1940**

Plant—7-7¼ feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, very few suckers, dark green foliage, tolerant to ear worms, wilt resistant.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1⅞ inches, light yellow, medium kernel depth, medium kernel width, medium to good quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. Widely adapted and especially popular in the South. Very productive, excellent for market garden, shipping and canning whole kernel or cream style.

**Iochief****Iochief****87 days****All-America Selection—1951**

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong root system, wide dark green leaves.

Ear—8-8½ inches long, 16-18 rows, 2¼ inches in diameter, slight taper, very deep and narrow kernels.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. A popular widely adapted hybrid. This is an All-American Gold Medal winner.

SWEET CORN—Continued

Lincoln

81 days

All-America Selection—1942

Plant—6-7 feet tall, vigorous, stalk sturdy, suckers slightly, wilt resistant.

Ear—7½ inches long, 12-16 rows, 2 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, medium yellow, quality fair to good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. A large and attractive ear popular with home and market gardeners in the East.

Marcross

69 days

Plant—5 feet tall, stalks short but sturdy, few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ear—7 x 1⅞ inches, 10-14 rows, medium to light yellow, wide kernels, ear blocky and carried low, quality fair to good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. An early market and home garden type.

Miniature

68 days

Plant—3½-4 feet tall, suckers moderately, stalks are reddish-brown in color.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, 8-12 rows, 1¼ inches in diameter.

Quality excellent. Less suckering than Golden Midget. Ideal ear for freezing on cob. Fits into pint and quart containers. Home garden novelty.

Spancross

66 days

All-America Selection—1941

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, medium green, few suckers, scant foliage.

Ear—6-6½ inches long, 10-14 rows, with slight taper.

Developed by Drs. Singleton and Jones of Connecticut as a first early market and home garden type. A day or two earlier than Golden Rocket but does not have as good quality.

Southern Shipper

94 days

Plant—7-8 feet tall, ear 3 feet high, suckers moderately, dark green and vigorous.

Ear—8-9 inches long, 12-14 rows, 1½-1¾ inches in diameter. Slight taper, good husk cover.

Developed by N. K. & Co. Has definite ear worm resistance. Developed strictly as a shipping corn for southern areas. Quality fair to good.

Tendergold

78 days

Plant—6 feet tall, foliage medium to dark green, sturdy stalk, suckers moderately, wilt resistant.

Ear—7½ inches long, 10-14 rows, 1⅞ inches in diameter, cylindrical, medium yellow, kernel medium wide and deep, well filled tip.

A second early hybrid, popular with home and market gardeners. Very high quality.

Tons O'Gold

85 days

Plant—7 feet tall, few suckers, vigorous plant, dark green foliage.

Ear—8 inches long, 14-16 rows, 1¾-2 inch diameter. Good tight husk. Medium flag leaves. Kernels narrower and deeper than Golden Cross. Light inner silks.

Developed by Northrup King & Co. Better than average at double earing, and the lower ear matures about the same time as the top or main ear.

White Hybrids

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN TYPES

Royal Gent (Cogent 9561)

92 days

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, suckers moderately, vigorous.

Ear—8-9 inches long, diameter 2⅞ inches, cylindrical, zig zag rows. Deep, pearly white kernels, good quality, light interior silks.

Used for canning whole kernel or cream style. Largest eared Cogent we've seen. Good field performance. Developed by N. K. & Co.

Illinois No. 13

98 days

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, suckers moderately, vigorous, dark green foliage.

Ear—8-8½ inches long, diameter 2 inches, cylindrical, zig zag rows, slightly tapered, deep, pearly white, shoepeg kernels, light colored silks, good quality.

Used for canning whole kernel or cream style. Developed by Dr. W. H. Huelsen at University of Illinois.

Evergreen Types

Hybrid Evergreen (Double Cross)

91 days

Plant—7½ feet tall, very vigorous, stalks sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—7½ inches long, 16-20 rows, 2 inches in diameter, pearly-white, ear

blocky, quality good.

Developed by Northrup King & Company. Very productive, not as uniform in maturity as a single cross, making it more desirable for home and market gardeners.

Illinois 14 x 11**91 days**

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, sturdy stalk, suckers moderately, high ear.

Ear—8 inches long, 16-20 rows, narrow kernels of good depth, good quality, cylindrical, widely adapted.

A heavy yielder adapted to canning whole kernel and cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking. Developed by Dr. W. A. Huelsen at University of Illinois.

Iogreen 191 x 12E**88 days**

Plant—7½-8 feet tall, vigorous, virtually no suckers, widely adapted, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—7-7½ inches long, 16-20 rows, diameter 2¼-2½ inches, kernels semi-narrow and deep, good quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. An early maturing, widely adapted white hybrid, especially valuable where maturity is a factor. Very productive; it is recommended for canning cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

Iogreen 56**95 days**

Plant—8-8½ feet tall, sturdy stalk, virtually no suckers, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—7½-8 inches long, 18-22 rows, diameter 2¼ inches, narrow kernel of very good depth, pearly white, blocky ear type, medium to good quality.

A heavy yielder adapted to mechanical picking. One of the most popular recent developments in this class.

Snow King**88 days**

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, widely adapted, wide dark green leaves.

Ear—8-9 inches long, 16-20 rows, diameter 2⅓ inches, narrow, deep, pearly white kernels.

Developed by N. K. & Co. It has a longer, more cylindrical ear, whiter kernel and better quality than Iogreen 191 x 12E. An excellent quality white hybrid.

Open Pollinated Yellow Varieties**Bantam or Golden Evergreen 95 days**

Plant—6-7 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk heavy, few suckers.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 10-14 rows, slightly tapered, broad, deep yellow kernels, quality fair.

A selection from a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A medium late variety for home market garden.

Earliest Golden Sweet, 8 Row (Golden Gem Type)**70 days**

Plant—4 feet tall, stalk thin, few suckers.

Ear—6-7 inches long, mainly 8 rows, cylindrical, medium yellow, quality excellent.

One of the earliest high quality yellow varieties, popular with home and market gardeners in the North.

Extra Early Golden Bantam 76 days

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, foliage medium green moderate suckering.

Ear—7 inches long, mostly 8 rows, straight and cylindrical, medium golden yellow, quality excellent.

Our strain is a re-combination of the best selected inbred lines from our breeding grounds resulting in an unusually vigorous, uniform and productive stock. Especially adapted to home gardens



Extra Early Golden Bantam

where early roasting ears are desired. This variety is especially popular in Northern areas and is unsurpassed in quality.

Gill's Golden Early Market 73 days

Plant—5 feet tall, few suckers, scant foliage, dark green leaves.

Ear—6-7 inches long, 10-12 rows, chunky, slightly tapered, kernels medium to light yellow, quality fair.

An extra early yellow variety adapted to home and market garden use in Northern short season area.

SWEET CORN—Continued

Golden Bantam Standard

83 days

Plant—5-5½ feet tall, foliage medium green, moderate suckering.

Ear—7¼ inches long, mostly 8 rows, cylindrical, kernels medium yellow, quality excellent.

A vigorous and productive strain. Most popular strain of Golden Bantam for the Central States. Planted to follow Extra Early Golden Bantam in Northern latitudes.

Golden Midget

68 days

Plant—3 feet tall, many suckers, slender stalks.

Ear—3-4 inches long, 8 rows, cylindrical.

A home garden novelty. A very early high quality corn ideally suited for freezing because small ears fit into quart carton. Also small plants make this popular for gardens where space is limited.

Golden Sunshine

74 days

Plant—5½ feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk fairly sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—6½ inches long, 10-14 rows, kernels creamy-yellow, quality good.

A selection from a cross between Golden Bantam and Early Market. Early and popular with home and market gardeners in short season areas.

Open Pollinated—White Varieties

Black Mexican

88 days

Plant—6 feet tall, foliage dark green, heavily suckered.

Ear—7 inches long, 8 rows, kernels bluish-white in earring stage turning to blue-black as ear ripens, quality excellent.

Many gardeners consider this variety the sweetest and most delicious table corn grown.

Gill's Early Market White

73 days

Plant—4½ feet tall, foliage medium green, moderate suckering.

Ear—6½ inches long, 10-12 rows, tapered, kernels dull white, wide and shallow, quality fair.

Earliest white corn for home and market garden.

Country Gentleman (Shoepeg)

96 days

Plant—7 feet tall, foliage dark green, stalk slender, few suckers.

Ear—7 inches long, cylindrical to tapering, kernels pearly-white, deep narrow, in irregular staggered rows, flavor good.

A standard late variety for home and market gardeners. Widely used but most popular in the Central and Southern U. S.

Howling Mob

85 days

Plant—7 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk stiff, few suckers.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 12-16 rows, kernels quite shallow, quality fair.

A second early white variety suitable for home, market gardeners or shippers.

Early Evergreen

96 days

Plant—8 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—8 inches long, 14-18 rows, cylindrical to tapered, kernels pearly-white, deep, ranging from broad to narrow.

Similar to Stowell's Evergreen except about 4 days earlier.

Oregon Evergreen

98 days

Plant—8-9 feet tall, quite similar to Stowell's Evergreen.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-14 rows, kernels deeper and wider than Narrow Grain Evergreen.

Husk is long and tight affording ear worm tolerance and protection in shipping. Especially adapted to home and market gardens on the West Coast.

Stowell's Evergreen**100 days**

Plant—8 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—8 inches long, 14-18 rows, cylindrical to tapered, kernels pearly-white, fairly broad and quite deep.

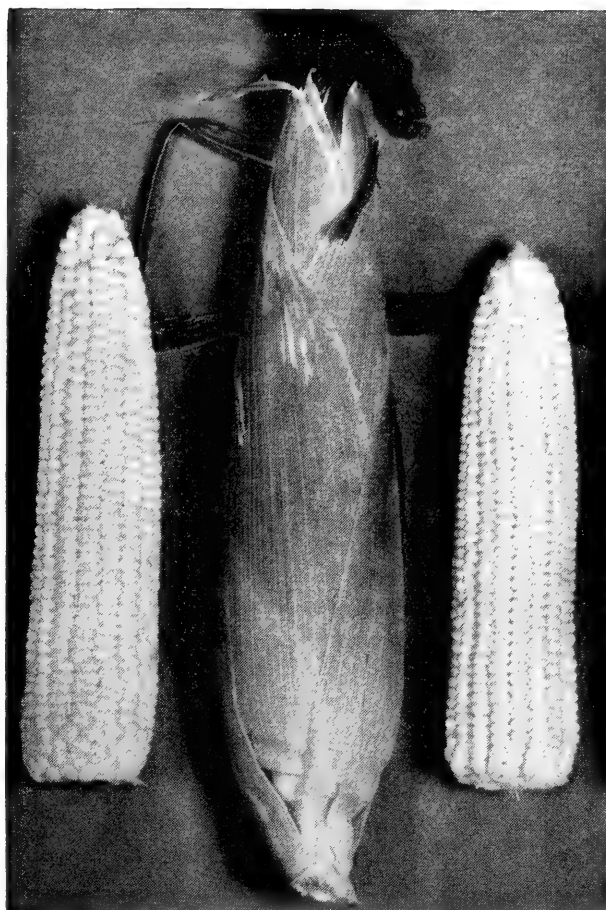
This is a standard late variety for home and market gardener and canner. A dependable and productive variety where season is long.

Truckers Favorite**78 days**

Plant—7½ feet tall, foliage dark green, few suckers. Stands cold well.

Ear—8 inches long, 10-16 rows, cylindrical, quality only fair, kernels medium depth.

This variety is an edible garden type field corn with starchy kernel, more vigorous growth and greater tolerance to heat, disease and ear worm than true sweet corn. Used chiefly for roasting ears in the South.



Stowell's Evergreen

POPCORN**Minhybrid 250****83 days****(White Hulless)**

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, vigorous grower, slender.

Ear—4 inches long, chunky, irregular rows, slender white kernels.

Developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station. More tender kernels, less hull and higher popping expansion than Japanese Hulless.

South American Hybrid**110 days**

Plant—6-6½ feet tall, vigorous growth, stands well.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 14-16 rows and a medium yellow kernel color.

An early yellow hybrid. Similar to Purdue 31. Plant has unusual standing ability, good yield and pop. Kernels are larger than Minhybrid 250.

CRESS**Curled or Pepper Grass****45 days**

Plant—8 inches, leaves finely cut, deep green and curled.

A fast growing annual used for garnishing and salads with a pleasant pungent flavor.

Upland**45 days**

Plant—4 inches high, growth dwarf, leaves, medium green, small, notched and oval shaped, mildly pungent.

Excellent in salads and as a garnish. Leaves similar in appearance and flavor to True Water Cress but plant adapted to upland culture.

True Water Cress**180 days**

Plant—spreading habit, leaves mildly pungent, small, thick, bright green and divided.

A hardy aquatic perennial adapted to culture in cool, very moist situations such as banks of streams or springs.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds Are
Only of One Quality—
The Finest That We Can Produce!

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers require a warm, rich, light, well drained soil and are rather susceptible to adverse weather conditions, insects and disease. Considerable breeding work has been done in recent years in developing improved varieties of better shape, color, yield and disease resistance. We carry on extensive seed stock selection and improvement work.

The number of days given indicates approximate time from planting seed to usable stage, whether for pickling or slicing.

A & C (Colorado)

68 days

Vine—Vigorous, leaves dark green and broad.

Fruit—8-10 x 2½-3 inches, cylindrical, slight taper at ends, dark green, small seed cavity, white spine.

Holds color well and recommended for slicing and shipping. Very popular in southeastern states for long distance shipping.

Black Diamond

60 days

Vine—Dark green, vigorous medium leaf, good coverage.

Fruit—8 x 3 inches, dark green, lighter at blossom end, nearly cylindrical, blunt ended, white spine.

Used by southern growers for an early, long distance shipper and for synthetic dills.

Boston Pickling

57 days

Vine—Vigorous, prolific, leaves dark green and broad.

Fruit—5-6 x 2½-3 inches, blunt ended, dark green, black spine, larger than National.

A standard pickling type but not as uniform as National Pickling.

Chicago Pickling

58 days

Vine—Strong grower, good leaf coverage.

Fruit—5-7 x 2½-2¾ inches, dark green, not as cylindrical as National Pickling, tapers slightly at ends, black spine.

Very popular with pickle packers and an excellent pickling variety for home and market garden use. Longer and thicker than Boston Pickling.

Cubit

70 days

All-America Selection—1944

Vine—Fairly vigorous, leaves dark green and medium sized.

Fruit—8-10 x 2-2½ inches, uniformly cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green, flesh thick, seed cavity small, white spine.

Well adapted to shipping and fresh market. Holds attractive color until quite large.

Davis Perfect

65 days

Vine—Vigorous, leaves medium green and broad.

Fruit—8-9 x 2½-3 inches, thick center and tapered to both ends, medium to dark green with light green stripes at tip, white spine.

An old variety that is still popular for home and market garden purposes.

Earliest of All

60 days

Vine—Dark green, vigorous, medium leaf.

Fruit—7-8 x 2½-2¾ inches, smooth and symmetrical, dark green, white spine. Similar to Staysgreen and Black Diamond.

Primarily used by southern growers as an early shipper. Holds color well and is suitable for synthetic dills.

Early Fortune

65 days

Vine—Dark green, medium sized leaves giving good coverage.

Fruit—8-9 x 2¼-3 inches, cylindrical to somewhat bulging at center.

Slightly tapered at blossom end, good dark green color with yellow-green stripes, white spine.

An excellent slicing variety grown extensively in home and market gardens.



Early Surecrop Hybrid

CUCUMBER—Continued

Early Frame or Short Green 58 days

An old variety which has been replaced by Chicago Pickling.

Early Green Cluster 54 days

An old variety which has been replaced by National Pickling.

Early Russian 52 days

Vine—Fast grower, leaves medium dark green.

Fruit—5 x 2½-3 inches, slightly oval with rounded ends, smooth, medium green in color. Black spine.

A first early pickling variety most adapted to Northern short season areas.

Klondike 58 days

Vine—Dark green, medium-sized leaves.

Fruit—7-8 x 2½-3 inches, similar to Earliest of All, smooth dark green fruits, slight taper at both ends, white spine.

Holds color well. Used for shipping from south for market and synthetic dill processing.

Similar to Earliest of All but slightly later in season.

Japanese Climbing 65 days

Vine—Vigorous, dark green.

Fruit—9 x 2½ inches, fine quality.

Fruits may be used for pickling or slicing. Plants climb on a pole or trellis.

Lemon 64 days

Vine—Very prolific.

Fruit—2½-3 inches, small, lemon-shaped, flat at stem and blossom end, flecked brown on yellow skin, black spine.

Used for pickles and salads. Crisp and well flavored.

Longfellow (Vaughan's) 72 days

Vine—Vigorous, medium green, large leaves.

Fruit—12-14 x 2½-3 inches, well shaped, dark green, thick flesh and small seed cavity, white spine.

Suited to outdoor or greenhouse culture. Desirable for shipping as it holds color well.

Long Green 70 days

Vine—Vigorous, dark green, broad leaves, giving good coverage.

Fruit—8-11 x 2½-3½ inches, large, cylindrical, with rounded ends, slight taper, slightly rougher and more warted than other slicing varieties, black spine. Very desirable and widely used for slicing and making ripe pickles. Popular with home gardeners.

Mincu 53 days

Vine—Quick growing medium size, small leaves but good producer.

Fruit—5 x 2¼ inches, medium green, slight stripe, fairly blunt, plump, less furrow than Model, white spine.

Developed at University of Minnesota. A very early variety used in the North. Closely resembles Early Russian.

Marketer 66 days

All-America Selection—1943

Vine—Very vigorous, dark green medium sized leaves.

Fruit—8-10 x 2½ inches, long, slim, uniform with abrupt taper at stem end and fairly rounded blossom end. Very dark green, smooth, solid white flesh, small seed cavity, white spine.

A recent introduction, gaining in popularity. Good color, long, slim shape and firm flesh make it one of the best new slicer and shipper varieties.

MR 17 56 days

Vine—Vigorous, dark green, large leaves.

Fruit—6½-7½ x 2½-3 inches, tapering, well warted, small seed cavity, black spine.

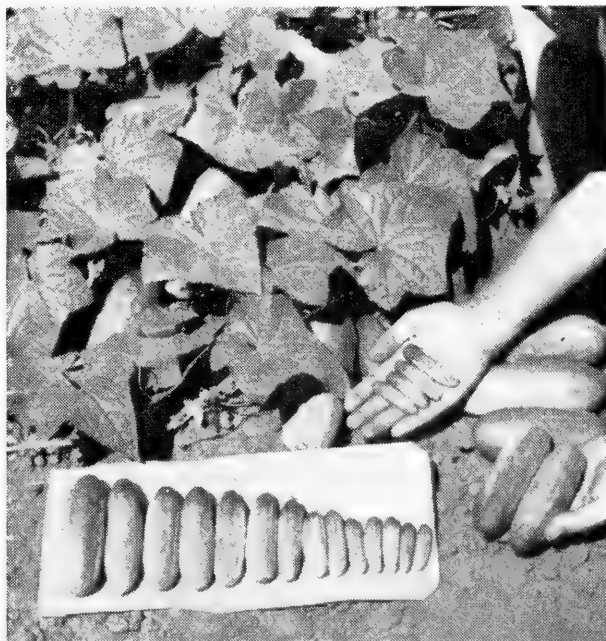
A mosaic resistant pickling cucumber developed at Ohio State University. It is slimmer and darker green than National, very productive.

MR 25 60 days

Vine—Good vigor and dark foliage, has shown more tolerance to mosaic and better resistance to angular leaf spot than MR 17.

Fruit—5½-6½ x 2½-3 inches, blocky dark green, shorter than MR 17. Black spine.

A new mosaic resistant pickling variety.



MR 17

CUCUMBER—Continued

National Pickling

54 days

Vine—Leaf is dark green, medium large. Good coverage for fruit, vine vigorous but not as large as Chicago Pickling, very prolific.

Fruit— $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches, cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green, black spine.

Developed under direction of the National Pickle Packers Assn., at the Michigan Agricultural College. Our strain is outstanding in uniformity and high yield and is widely used by pickle packers for all types of processing. Has excellent pickling qualities.

Niagara

73 days

Vine—Vigorous, leaves heavy and rough. Exhibits a high degree of mosaic resistance.

Fruit— $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 x $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Shaped like Cubit, blunt blossom end, very dark green at marketing stage. Crisp white flesh, white spine.

The first mosaic resistant slicing cucumber. Developed by Dr. Munger, Cornell University. Fruits have a tendency to produce a few scars.

N. K. & Co. Pickling

58 days

Vine—More vigorous than National, leaf size between National and Chicago.

Fruit—5-7 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches, will run slightly slimmer than National, not quite as tapered as Chicago, black spine.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. for an intermediate type between Chicago and National Pickling. Normally gives a little more fruit length for the same diameter.

Snow's Pickling

54 days

Replaced by National Pickling.

Straight 8

63 days

All-America Selection—1935

Vine—Vigorous and productive, dark green broad leaves affording good coverage.

Fruit— 7 - $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, cylindrical, rounded blunt ends, rich dark green and remarkably free from striping, white spine.

Unusually uniform, dark green slicing variety. Desirable for shipping, market trade and home garden.

Staysgreen

60 days

Vine—Dark green, vigorous medium leaf, good coverage.

Fruit—8 x 3 inches, dark green, lighter at blossom end and nearly cylindrical, blunt ended, white spine.

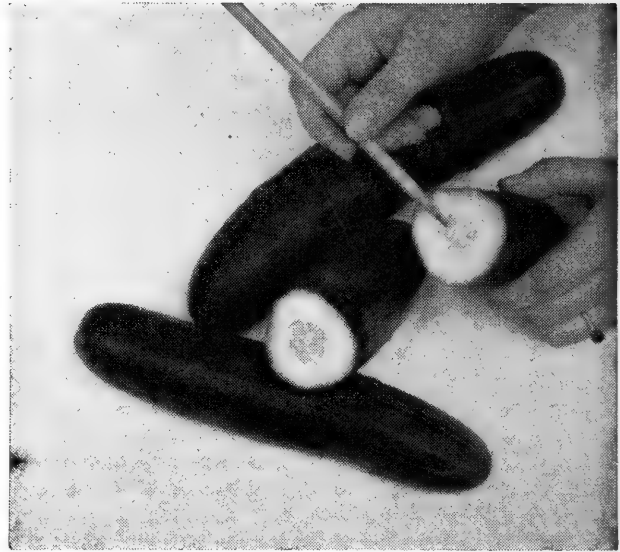
Used by Southern growers for an early, long distance shipper and for synthetic dills.

West India Gherkin

60 days

Vine—Strong, vigorous grower, good yielder, small. Leaves similar to watermelon, covering fruit well.

Fruit— $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch, small, oval shape,



Niagara

light green, uniform. Covered with short prickly spine.

Used exclusively for pickles. Makes excellent pickles when used very young. Mature fruits become thin fleshed and seedy. A different species than ordinary cucumber sorts.

White Wonder

58 days

Vine—Good vigor, leaves medium large and medium green.

Fruit—7 x 3 inches, cylindrical with rounded ends, ivory-white color, white spine.

A novelty with real merit and excellent eating quality. Popular in the South.

Wisconsin SR 6

55 days

(spot-rot resistant)

Vine—Vigorous, dark green, productive. **Fruit**— $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches thick, dark green, cylindrical, black spine.

Developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin, as a spot-rot resistant National type pickle.

Wisconsin SMR 9

56 days

Vine—Medium size, medium green foliage.

Fruit— $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches, slimmer than SMR 12, well warted, slight taper toward blossom end, lighter color than National Pickling, medium green, black spine.

Developed by Dr. Walker, Univ. of Wisconsin. Resistant to spot rot and mosaic.

Wisconsin SMR 12

56 days

Vine—Medium size, medium green foliage.

Fruit— $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches, semi-blocky, well warted, medium green. Between SR 6 and MR 17 in shape. Black spine.

Developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin. Resistant to spot rot and mosaic.

CUCUMBER—Continued

Yorkstate

56 days

Vine—Vigorous plant, large dark green leaves giving good coverage.

Fruit—Tapered and warted, frosty green color in early stage, longer and more

slender than National, black spine. Developed by Dr. Munger, Cornell University. A desirable mosaic resistant pickling variety. Fruit tends to develop constrictions at stem end. Fruit shape similar to MR 17.

HYBRID CUCUMBER

Early Sure Crop (F₁ Hybrid)

68 days

All-America Selection—1951

Vine—Very vigorous plant with larger leaves than most varieties.

Fruit—9-11 inches x 2½-3 inches. Dark fruit similar in shape to A & C, white spine, slicer.

A true hybrid. The spring vigor, disease resistance, dark green foliage, increased yield and ability to produce over a long period make this especially desirable for home and market.

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaf (Arlington Thick Leaf)

Plant—Semi-erect, leaves dark green and broad, forming a 14-18 inch rosette, thick, tender and easily blanched.

Primarily used for early spring greens.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth

70 days

Plant—2-2½ feet tall, very fine leaves, vigorous grower.

Seed—Very flat, brown.

Flower heads and partially matured seed clusters are used for flavoring pickles and kraut.

EGG PLANT

Seeds are usually started indoors and the seedlings transplanted outdoors after all frost danger is past. The number of days indicated below denotes approximate time until edible fruits are produced.

Black Beauty

80 days

Plant—24-30 inches tall, erect, compact, large green leaves, produces well.

Fruit—Smooth, dark purple, oval to deep globe shape, blunt ended, good quality and flavor, spineless.

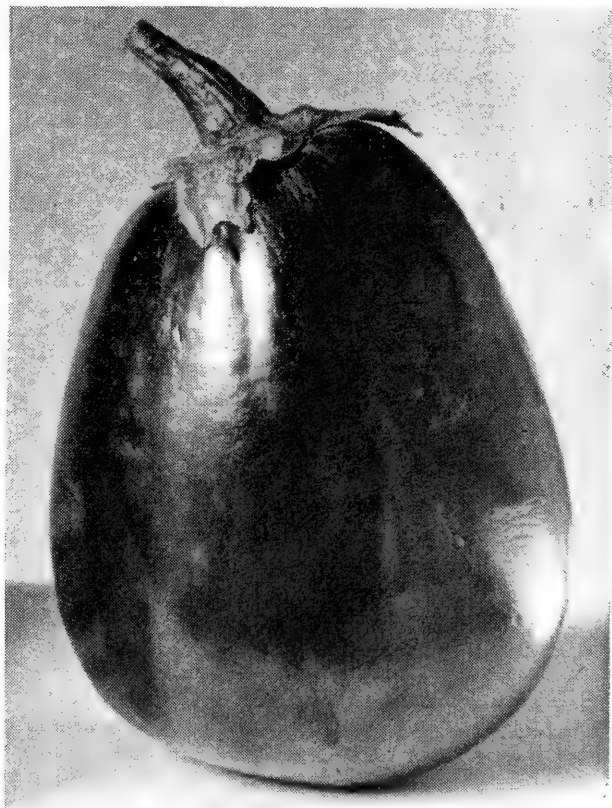
Fairly early, widely adapted and most popular for home and market garden as the fruits are shapely and hold their color well after picking. Fruit darker than New York Spineless.

New York Spineless

83 days

Plant—30-36 inches tall, erect, vigorous, branched and prolific.

Fruit—Smooth, glossy dark purple, a little larger and longer than Black Beauty. Very acceptable for home garden and shipping.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian

90 days

Replaced by Full Heart Batavian.

Full Heart Batavian

85 days

(Escarolle)

All-America Selection—1934

Plant—12 inches across, upright to spreading growth, deep green, slightly crumpled, closely bunched with center leaves producing a well blanching heart. Excellent for home and market gardeners and shippers. Often planted in late June or early July in the North for a late fall crop.

Green Curled

95 days

Plant—16 inches across, medium green, deeply cut and fringed outer leaves. Leaves can be tied up for further blanching, stems green.

Excellent for salads and garnishing. Withstands adverse conditions of heat and dry weather.

FENNEL

Florence

(Finocchio or Italian)

Plant—26-34 inches tall, with broad overlapping stalks similar to celery. Forms a bulb-like enlargement at base of stem.

The sweet anise-flavored bulb is used for seasoning soups. Pieces of the succulent stems add flavor and aroma to salads.

KALE

A hardy, non-heading variety of the Cabbage family used for greens. It is extremely high in vitamin content. The leaves are especially tender and delicious after exposure to light frosts.

Dwarf Blue Scotch

55 days

Plant—12-15 inches tall, upright, leaves large, finely curled and attractive blue-green, exceptionally hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled

55 days

Plant—12-14 inches tall, leaves large, bright green, finely curled and plumed. Hardy, popular and widely grown.

Siberian or Sprouts

65 days

Plant—12-15 inches tall, vigorous, sprawling growth, leaves large, blue-green, rather coarse with frilled edges.

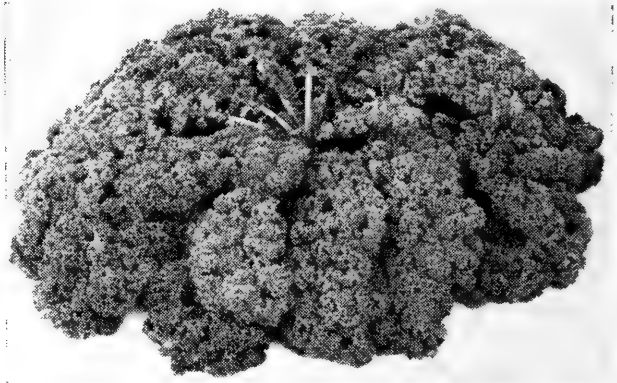
Very hardy and largely grown in the South.

Tall Green Curled

60 days

Plant—24-30 inches tall, leaves abundant, large, curled and deep medium dark green.

A tall stemmed Scotch type.



Dark Green Curled Kale

Thousand Headed (Jersey)

70 days

Plant—4-5 feet tall, leaves large, thick, smooth and dark green.

A productive variety grown for chicken and stock feed.

KOHL RABI

A member of the Cabbage family grown for its mildly turnip-flavored, bulb-like, swollen stem which forms above the ground.

Early Purple Vienna

60 days

Plant—8-10 inches tall, leaf and stem purplish-green.

Bulb—2 inches in diameter, flattened globe shape, skin reddish-purple, flesh white.

A standard variety used in home and market gardens. Edible when about 2 inches in diameter, later becoming overgrown and woody.

Early White Vienna

55 days

Plant—10-12 inches, leaf and stem medium green.

Bulb—2 inches in diameter, globe shaped, skin pale green, flesh white.

Most popular variety. Flesh is mild, tender, fine textured and of excellent flavor.

LEEK

Closely related to the onion, but with flattened leaves and milder flavored swollen stems instead of bulbs.

Large American Flag (London Flag)

150 days

Popular gardeners variety. Produces long, thick white stems with medium blue-green leaves. Has good vigor and hardness. Used in soups and for seasoning.

LETTUCE

Our lettuce seed is produced both in the Inter-Mountain area and in California, and our stocks are carefully tested in our Minneapolis Trial Grounds. We attempt to have available the best possible stocks of both the new strains of tested adaptability and the older standard varieties. Days to maturity indicate average time to produce edible heads or leaves under Minnesota conditions and denote comparative earliness. Symbols b.s. indicate black-seeded; w.s., white-seeded.

Heading Varieties

Bibb—b.s.

60 days

Head—Small rosette 3½ inches wide, outer leaves smooth and dark green, interior golden-yellow.

A distinctly different type of high quality for home garden use. Small rosette-type heads delicately flavored, excellent in salads. Harvest before heads become solid. Also known as Lime-stone.

Big Boston—w.s. (Trocadero)

75 days

Head—Medium size, compact butterhead type, leaves glossy, light green and crumpled with bronzed edges, interior creamy-yellow, quality excellent.

A popular old standard variety used both in outdoor culture and for forcing.

Cornell or Imperial 456—w.s. 80 days

Head—Medium to small sized, solid, dark green with rather prominent ribs.

Developed by Cornell University and U.S. Dept. of Agric. from same breeding material as Great Lakes. Does well in muck soil in the summer and is resistant to tip burn and early bolting.

Great Lakes—w.s.

82 days

All-America Selection—1944

Head—Large, firm, outer leaves very dark green, blistered, well folded with tendency to heavy mid-rib.

All America winner developed by U.S. Dept. of Agric. in conjunction with Michigan State College. A sure heading variety with considerable resistance to tip burn.

A favorite with home, market gardeners and long distance shippers because of its ability to head under adverse conditions.

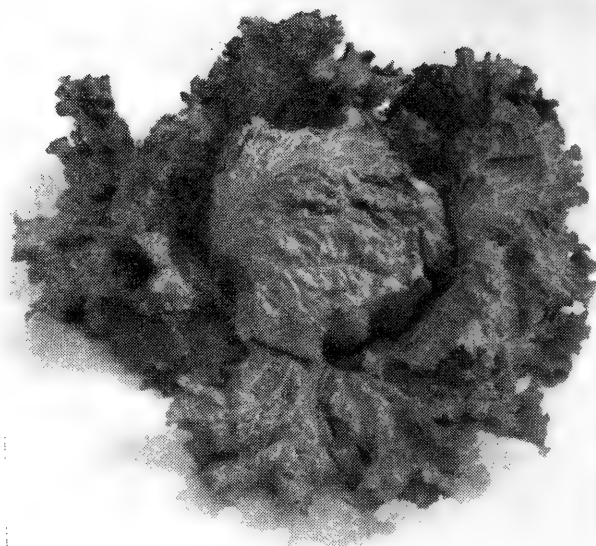


Studying tests of lettuce in Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Grounds

LETTUCE—Continued



Big Boston



Iceberg

Hanson Head—w.s.

80 days

Head—Large, cabbage-like, outer leaves yellowish-green, broad, thick and frilled, heart is tender, compact and crisp.

An old dependable variety. Fine texture and rich flavor even to outer leaves. Widely used for home and market gardens.

Iceberg—w.s.

82 days

Head—Medium size, leaves tightly folded and crinkled, light green tinged with brown, crisp white interior.

Very popular for home and local market gardens, fine flavor. Not as popular as New York types but stands more heat.

Imperial 44—w.s.

82 days

Heads—Medium in size, long leaves folding well over a good firm head.

Lighter green, more heavily crumpled and coarser leaf edge than New York, crisp white interior.

Especially well liked in the East and Southeast where it is rated one of the surest heading varieties during hot weather. More resistant to tip burn than Imperial 152.

May King—w.s.

61 days

Head—Medium small, fast growing, outer leaves light green tinged with brown, round, firm, interior golden-yellow. A butterhead type.

Because it scorches easily it is used mainly for forcing and the first early outdoor crop.

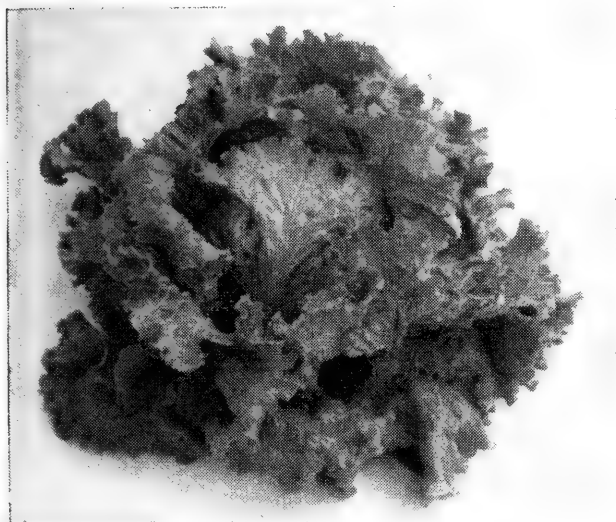


Rogueing a Northrup King lettuce seed production field in Idaho

New York No. 12—w.s.**76 days**

Head—Medium large, compact, leaves somewhat exposed on a heavy framework, lighter green and more finely cut edges than regular New York.

An early strain of the New York, quite tolerant to summer heat.



New York, Wonderful, Los Angeles Market

New York—w.s.**80 days**

(Wonderful) (Los Angeles Market)

Head—Large, round, attractive, leaves dark green and tightly folded, interior blanched, crisp, tender and free from bitterness.

Once the most popular shipping variety, it is now largely supplanted by Imperial types for that purpose. A good home garden variety in many areas.

Pennlake—w.s.**83 days**

All-America Selection—1949

Head—Medium to small, outer leaves dark green, slightly crumpled, well folded, less finely cut edges than Great Lakes. Comparatively free from objectionable ribbiness, interior crisp and firm. Very uniform head development.

Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn. State College and has received All America recognition.

Premier Great Lakes—w.s.**75 days**

All-America Selection—1949

Head—Uniformly large, early, dark green, slightly ribbed solid head, resistant to tip burn. An early smooth leaf type of Great Lakes.

Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn State College. About a week earlier than Great Lakes, this new heading type has performed very well in our Minnesota trial grounds.

White Boston—w.s.**76 days**

Heads—Butterhead type, leaves larger brighter green and less blistered than Big Boston, interior creamy-yellow.

Recommended for home and local markets. Excellent quality.



Salad Bowl Lettuce

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—b.s.**45 days**

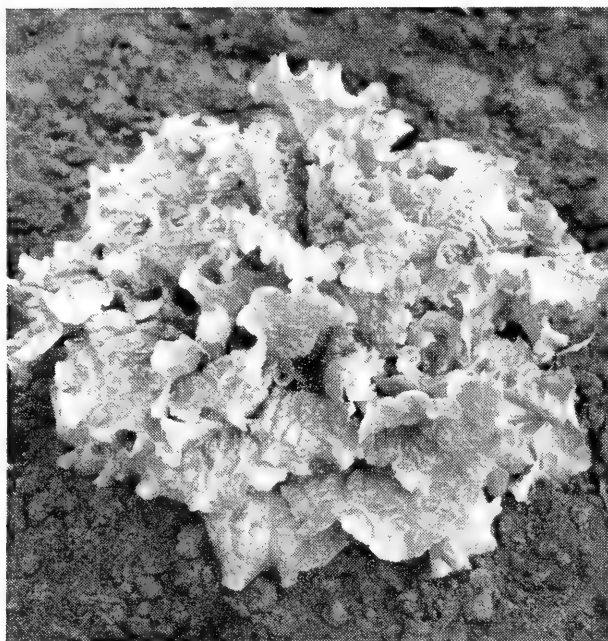
Plant—Large, upright, compact, leaves light green, broad and frilled, interior crisp, good quality. Leaf slightly more crinkled than Early Curled Simpson.

A popular early variety dependable everywhere for home and market gardens.

Chicken—w.s.**45 days**

Plant—Large, erect, leafy, rapid growing, produces flower stalks early. Excellent for feeding poultry or rabbits. It yields nutritious dark green leaves over a long season.

LETTUCE—Continued



Black Seeded Simpson

Early Curled Simpson—w.s. 45 days

Plant—Large leaves, light green, loosely frilled, interior crisp and tender.

An early hardy, vigorous sort, widely used in home gardens.

Grand Rapids—b.s. 45 days

Plant—Large, erect and compact, leaves bright green, broad with fine waved and frilled margins.

One of the most popular loose-leaved varieties for home gardens and greenhouse forcing. Has disease resistance and is capable of continuous growth even under adverse weather conditions. Leaves are more waved and frilled than Early Curled Simpson or B.S. Simpson.

Oak Leaf—w.s. 40 days

Plant—Medium size, compact to spreading, leaves lobed, bright green and oak leaf shaped. Forms a rosette or indefinite head.

An old variety regaining popularity be-

cause of its tender texture and ability to withstand heat without getting bitter.

Prizehead—w.s.

45 days

Plant—Upright, inner leaves medium green, outer reddish-brown. The loose outer leaves are curled and frilly, decorative and good tasting, the center leaves are tender and more mild.

A rapid growing, early, very popular variety of lettuce for home gardeners.

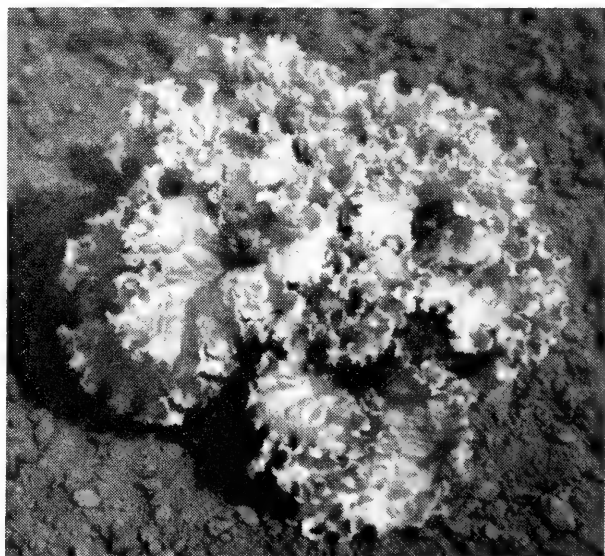
Salad Bowl—b.s.

50 days

All-America Selection—1952

Plant—Leaves are short and closely set, waved and notched. A head fills a salad bowl with a perfect rosette of rich green and very decorative leaves.

A new slow bolting variety. It stands heat better than Oak Leaf and is somewhat similar in appearance, however, slightly lighter green and more deeply lobed.



Grand Rapids

Romaine, Cos, or Celery Lettuce

Paris White Cos—w.s. (Trianon)

66 days

Head—8-9 inches tall, upright, cylindrical, medium green, self-folding leaves forming a compact head, interior greenish-white.

Cos lettuce is quite distinctive from ordinary lettuce and has thicker, more brittle leaves, a heavier midrib with a sweet yet piquant flavor. Popular for home and market gardening and also suitable for forcing.

MUSKMELON and CANTALOUPE

The word muskmelon quite commonly covers all the types and varieties of Cucumis melo, but may mean more specifically the larger fruited, heavier ribbed types used more in home and local market gardening. The name Cantaloupe usually includes all the shipping types and is used loosely in the trade.

Banana

94 days

Fruit—16 x 4 inches, skin creamy-yellow and smooth when mature, flesh salmon-pink, quality good.

A long tapering banana shaped melon especially popular in the South. Vigorous and late maturing.

Benders Surprise

87 days

Fruit—7½ x 6 inches, nearly round, skin light yellow when mature, slightly ribbed with irregular patches of netting, flesh thick, bright salmon, very juicy, sweet and of good rich flavor.

An excellent home and market garden variety of large size weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Dependable and popular in most areas.

Cornell Delicious No. 51

83 days

Fruit—6-6½ x 5½ inches, nearly round, flattened on ends, medium ribbing and well netted. Flesh bright salmon in color and excellent quality.

Similar to Sunrise or Delicious but is resistant to Fusarium Wilt. A cross between Iroquois and Sunrise. The earliest wilt resistant Muskmelon. Excellent for home and market garden, shell is not hard enough for shipping long distances.



Craig



Hales Best

Craig

90 days

Fruit—7½ x 6½ inches, skin pearly green, distinct ribbing, very coarse rope netting, flesh very thick, firm with exceptionally deep salmon color, of delicious quality, sweet and spicy.

Excellent for the home garden and unequalled for roadside market trade. Uniform quality throughout a wide range of fruit sizes makes it a popular choice. One of the finest quality melons.

Extra Early Osage

84 days

Fruit—6½ x 6 inches, almost round, skin distinctive dark green turning orange when mature, slightly ribbed with sparse shallow netting, flesh thick, salmon orange with a distinct aromatic flavor.

Popular in the North for home garden and nearby market.

Golden Champlain (Lake Champlain)

80 days

Fruit—6 x 5 inches, round to slightly flattened, skin russet-orange when ripe, ribbed with salmon-orange, medium thick, juicy with a sweet musky flavor.

This is an extra early melon of good quality and vigorous growth, that sets fruit under adverse conditions. It is especially popular in Northern home gardens.

MUSKMELON—Continued

Golden Delight

90 days

All-America Selection—1952

Fruit—8½-9¼ x 6½-7½ inches long, oval, moderate ribbing, well netted. Flesh very thick, salmon-orange, solid and of excellent flavor.

An All-America winner that should be popular with home and market gardeners. Shell not hard enough to be used as a long distant shipper.

Hales Best, Original or Jumbo 86 days

Fruit—7½ x 6 inches, skin yellow-green, indistinct ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange color, excellent flavor.

The largest of the Hales Best type. Popular for roadside markets and home gardens.

The several strains of Hales Best are all well adapted to shipping because of their firm flesh, strong rind and keeping qualities.

Hales Best No. 36

85 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange, flavor sweet and spicy, small seed cavity.

An improved selection from Hales Best. It is better adapted to shipping and desirable for roadside market and home garden. Slightly smaller than the original but earlier and more prolific.

Hales Best No. 936

87 days

Fruit—Similar to No. 36 except it is a larger strain for those who want a large melon of this type for early market use.

Hales Best No. 45

85 days

Fruit—6 x 5½ inches, skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange color, firm and sweet, small seed cavity.

Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric, for resistance to Powdery Mildew. This variety ships well at a more mature stage than the average melon.

Heart of Gold (Hoodoo)

95 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, almost round, distinctly ribbed, abundant fine gray netting over dark green background. Flesh thick, deep salmon colored, fine-grained, sweet, juicy and aromatic, small seed cavity.

A mid-season variety popular with market gardeners and home gardeners. One of the sweetest melons. Excellent quality, but not suited for long distant shipping.



Iroquois

Iroquois

87 days

Fruit—7 x 6 inches, skin gray-green, prominent ribs and good netting, rind hard, flesh thick, deep salmon-orange color. Good texture, excellent quality, flavor sweet and musky, small seed cavity.

An improved variety developed by Dr. H. M. Munger of Cornell University, that combines resistance to certain strains of Fusarium wilt with highest quality, yielding ability and good appearance.

Milwaukee Market

87 days

Fruit—7½ x 6 inches, round to oval in shape, skin gray-green, distinctly ribbed with sparse netting, flesh thick, deep salmon color, fine texture with excellent flavor.

A good melon for home and market garden in Northern areas.

Osage or Millers Cream

92 days

Fruit—8 x 6 inches, oval, slightly ribbed, light netting, skin dark green when immature ripening to russet-orange-green, flesh salmon-orange with spicy flavor.

A home garden and local market variety.

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado)

95 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, skin pearly-gray, hard and tough, shallow ribbed with sparse but heavy netting, flesh thick, solid orange, very sweet and of fine flavor.

A good melon for home and market garden.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem 92 days

Fruit—5½ x 4½ inches, a small rounded melon, slight ribbing and heavy netting over dark green skin, flesh green with gold tinge around seed cavity, very sweet and spicy flavor.

The original Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Now principally used for home and market garden.

Schoon's Hardshell 90 days

Fruit—7½ x 6½ inches, large, oval with flattened ends, prominent ribs and abundant coarse netting over a gray-blue skin, flesh thick, salmon colored, solid and of excellent quality.

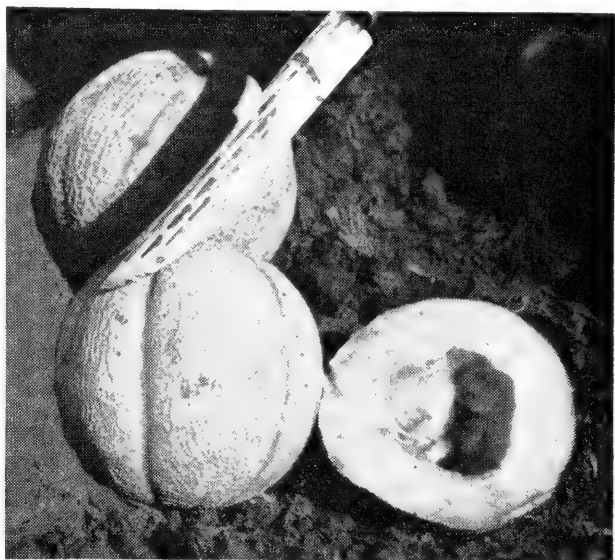
Slow to ripen, the rind stays firm allowing a longer picking period. Its tough skin also makes it an ideal shipper.

Sugar Rock or Honey Rock 85 days

All-America Selection—1933

Fruit—5½ x 5 inches, nearly round, lacks ribbing, coarse gray netting on a gray-green skin, flesh very thick, juicy, salmon-orange in color and exceptionally sweet with musky flavor.

All America Selection, Golden Medal 1933. Quite resistant to growth cracking. Excellent for home gardening and local market. Considered the ideal for halving by the restaurant trade.



Delicious

CASABAS or WINTER MELONS**Cranshaw (or Crenshaw) 110 days**

Fruit—8 x 6 inches, skin is dark green when immature, yellow when ripe, rough or slightly corrugated, flesh salmon pink, of distinctive flavor and quality, small seed cavity.

Best adapted and popular in California and areas of long, warm growing season. Thin rind requires careful handling and special packing for shipment. Plants are vigorous and very productive.

Golden Beauty 110 days

Fruit—8 x 7 inches, skin wrinkled, a rich golden color when mature, flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy.

Of tropical origin, it will not reach perfection except in the South and West where the seasons are long, warm and dry. Properly stored they remain edible for months.

Honey Dew—Green 110 days

Fruit—7½ x 7 inches, skin creamy-white when ripe, rind smooth and hard, an excellent keeper suitable for long distance shipping, flesh thick, emerald-green, sweet and tender.

Honey dew requires a long growing season and thrives best in the warmer sections of the country.

WATERMELON

Angelino Black Seed 90 days

Fruit—10 x 11 inches, nearly round, rind solid black-green, quite thin rind. Flesh is brilliant red, fine texture and good quality. The black seeds create an attractive appearance inbedded in the brilliant red flesh.

Black Diamond 90 to 95 days (Florida Giant) (Cannon Ball)

Fruit—15 x 12 inches, nearly round, blocky, skin very dark green with bluish cast, rind thick, flesh bright red, firm, sweet, and delicately flavored. Seed large, mottled, dark brown.

This variety has a vigorous and productive vine that gives protection from sunburn.

The fruits are large, attractive and ship well. An excellent late season, home garden and shipping variety especially popular in the South.

California Honey 73 days

Fruit—8-9½ x 7½ inches, solid dark green exterior, thin rind, solid red interior, good flavor, black seed.

A vigorous vine growth and a good yielder. The earliest medium size quality melon.

Chilean Black Seed 80-85 days

Fruit—10 x 9 inches, almost round, medium green exterior with darker green stripes, brilliant red flesh, black seed.

A popular medium sized variety.

Citron 95 days (Red Seeded)

Fruit—6-8 inches in diameter, nearly round, skin is alternating light and dark green stripes, flesh solid white and inedible in the raw state, seeds smooth, red.

The most popular citron for preserves and candied fruits. Ideal for making Watermelon pickles. Vines prolific and hardy.

Coles Early 75 days (Harris Earliest)

Fruit—10½ x 8¾ inches, short oval in shape, skin dark green with irregular lighter green stripes, flesh pink-red and has fine flavor, seeds medium-sized, black.

Coles Early is widely used. Because of its earliness it is chiefly of value in sections with a short growing season. Very productive and fine in quality. Excellent for home use and nearby market trade, but thin, brittle rind makes it a poor shipper.



Kansas King

Dixie Queen 85 days

Fruit—15 x 12½ inches, light green with narrow dark green wavy stripes, the thin but tough rind makes this a good shipper, flesh solid red, crisp stringless and very sweet, seed small, white.

A large, attractive, top quality melon which is becoming increasingly popular wherever grown. Excellent for home, market gardening and as a shipping variety.

Georgia Rattlesnake 90 days (Gypsy)

Fruit—21½ x 9 inches, a long fairly large melon of striking appearance, skin light green with irregular dark green stripes, rind is thick and tough, holding up well in shipping, flesh bright pink, sweet and firm. Seeds large, cream colored with dark tips.

This is an old favorite of the South.

Ice Cream 90 days (Peerless)

Fruit—18½ x 9 inches, tapers at stem end, a rather long fruit with darker veining on a light green skin, the rind is thin and brittle, flesh dark pink and fine flavored, seeds medium-sized, white.

A home garden white-seeded variety with considerable merit. Prolific vine growth.

Kansas King 80 days (Early Kansas) (Hutchinson) (Russian Red Seeded)

Fruit—15 x 13 inches, nearly round to blocky-oval, skin dark green with alternate wavy stripes of a lighter shade, rind medium thick, firm hard flesh deep rich red and fine flavored. Seeds maroon changing to buff when dry.

An early and productive variety of great merit, especially adapted to Midwest growing conditions.

Kleckley's Sweets 85 days
(Wondermelon, Monte-Cristo)

Fruit—24 x 12 inches, large cylindrical in shape, skin dark bluish-green, rind thin, therefore not adapted to shipping, flesh bright scarlet, deliciously sweet, crisp with no stringiness. Seeds creamy white with trace of brown.

A popular home garden variety that is widely adapted and unsurpassed in quality.

Kleckley's Sweets Improved Wilt Resistant No. 6 85 days

Fruit—22½ x 11 inches, skin dark green, rind thin and tough, flesh rich red, free from veins and coarseness, seeds white.

A strain of Kleckley's, resistant to Fusarium Wilt and also high in sugar content and flavor. Developed by Dr. J. J. Wilson at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Klondike R-7 85 days

Fruit—15½ x 8-10 inches, oblong, slight taper toward blossom end, dark green skin, rind thin and tough, flesh deep red. Seeds small and vary from tan to black.

A wilt resistant variety developed at the College of Agric., Davis, California.

Klondike Striped 80 days

Fruit—15½ x 10½ inches, short, thick oblong, with irregular dark green stripes on a lighter background, rind tough, hard, fairly thick and does not show sunburn. Flesh crisp, scarlet and very high in sugar content, seeds small, mixed black and white.

A wilt resistant strain developed by the University of California at Davis, California. Excellent for shipping or home garden.

New Hampshire Midget 65 days

All-America Selection—1951

Fruit—6 x 5½ inches, nearly round, thin rind, tender, light green with dark green mottling and striping.

A midget or icebox type. Very early and very productive.

Northern Sweet 75 days

Fruit—10 x 9 inches, skin dark green with lighter stripes, rind thin and not adapted to shipping, flesh good quality, red-orange in color, crisp and sweet. Seed small, dark brown.

An introduction from University of Min-

nesota which is very popular in Northern areas where smaller and earlier varieties are in demand.

Stone Mountain 90 days
(Dixie Belle)

Fruit—17 x 14 inches, large, nearly round, somewhat blunt on the ends, skin dark green with indistinct veining, rind quite thick, permitting long distance shipping, flesh bright crimson, meaty, exceptionally sweet and crisp. Seeds medium-sized, white with black tips.

One of the best melons for general use—home or market gardening and shipping. Popular both in the South and in shorter season areas as a late melon.

Sweetheart 99 days

Fruit—13 x 11 inches, round to blocky-oval, skin light gray with fine green veining, rind tough and elastic, making it suitable for shipping, flesh bright red, crisp and good quality. Seeds medium-sized, black.

A well known reliable main crop variety especially suitable for shipping.

Tom Watson 90 days

Fruit—22 x 12 inches, large cylindrical, skin dark green with deeper green veining, rind thin but tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh deep red, sweet and rather coarse in texture, seeds large, brown.

An old favorite among large, late melons. Excellent for shipping, also for home or market gardening where season permits.

Winter Queen or King & Queen 85 to 90 days

Fruit—9½ x 9 inches, nearly round, skin yellowish green with faint irregular light green stripes and turning to pale yellow when ripe, rind tough and rubbery. Fruits harvested before frost and properly stored often remain edible until Christmas. Flesh bright red, very sweet and fine textured, seeds small, brownish-black.

This melon is quite widely adapted, is early, prolific, a good shipper and splendid keeper.

Northrup, King & Co.'s facilities and stocks enable them to give prompt service—an ounce or a carload.

MUSTARD

Chinese Broad Leaf or Large Smooth Leaf

40 days

Plant—10 inches tall, leaves smooth with toothed edges, medium green.

Seed—Small, reddish brown. Roundish mid-rib.

Florida Broadleaf

40 days

Plant—10 inches, broad, thick, smooth, light green leaves. Distinct whitish flattened mid-rib.

Seed—Small, reddish brown.

Leaf is a shade wider than Chinese Broad Leaf.

Southern Giant Curled, Large Standing

40 days

All-America Selection—1935

Plant—10 inches, long, wide bright green leaves, very curly on edges, large hardy plant, upright in growth.

Seed—Small, reddish brown.

Tendergreen Mustard Spinach 35 days

Plant—10 inches, leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth, with light green center ribs. A rather tall plant, combining flavor of mustard and spinach. Resists heat and drought.

Seed—Dark reddish brown.

OKRA or GUMBO

Clemson Spineless

54 days

All-America Selection—1939

Plant—4½ feet tall, erect, less foliage than Perkins.

Pods—6 inches, rich green, tapered, ridged, entirely spineless.

Developed at the South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station. An excellent, uniform strain desirable for home and market garden.

Green Velvet

57 days

Plant—5-5½ feet tall, erect, prolific, pods borne close to plant.

Pods—7-8 inches, light green, spineless, slender and tapered.

Developed by J. C. Miller of Louisiana Exper. Station. Adapted to canning as it holds color and shape in processing.

Perkins Mammoth Long Podded 55 days

Plant—5 feet, upright, heavy foliage.

Pods—7-8 inches, bright green, ribbed, tapered, fleshy, spined.

The standard variety for home, market garden and canning.

White Velvet

60 days

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, prolific.

Pods—6-7 inches long, tapered, smooth, spineless, free from ridges.

Very popular and widely grown throughout the South.

Northrup King & Co.'s Garden Seeds are sold in bulk by conscientious dealers from coast to coast.



Perkins Long Podded Okra

ONION

The onion seed of all our important domestic varieties is produced by trained, experienced personnel in the most favored areas of Idaho, Utah and California. Our stock seed selection and maintenance work is carried on at our Minneapolis and Idaho trial and breeding grounds where the rigorous climate produces basic seed stock of highest excellence. The mother bulbs are critically selected for trueness to varietal type, uniformity, high yield and keeping quality. Our selection and maintenance work is carried on continuously and especially selected mother bulbs are shipped out west for stock seed increase each year.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield

100-105 days

Bulb—Large, deep-flat, skin deep purplish-red, flesh fine grained and white with a purple tinge.

An old standard variety, popular for growing sets and for home gardens where a strong onion is liked. Excellent for storage.

Southport Red Globe

110 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep globe-shaped, small neck, skin dark glossy red, flesh fine grained, white with a tinge of purple.

A very productive late variety and a good keeper. Has outstanding dark red color. Popular in some markets, N. K. & Co. selection.

Yellow Varieties

Australian Brown

100 days

Bulb—Medium size, flattened globe in shape, skin very thick, dark reddish-brown, flesh firm, white.

Famous for its keeping quality. A popular variety for growing sets. Used mostly on the West Coast.

Bermuda, Yellow (White Bermuda)

92 days

Bulb—Medium size, flattened, skin thin and loose, straw colored, flesh coarse, juicy, very mild and pleasant to the taste.

Used extensively in the South for growing early bulbs for market and producing onion plants for shipment to the North. Not recommended for growing large onions direct from seed in the North.

Brigham Yellow Globe

110 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep globe shape, skin dark orange-yellow, thick and tough, flesh white to creamy.

A selection from Southport Yellow Globe for darker thick skin and good keeping qualities. Does especially well on peat and muck soils. An excellent storage variety.

Downing Yellow Globe

110 days

Bulb—Round to Globe shape. It has a darker colored skin than Brigham Yellow Globe, and it seems to be an improvement as to keeping quality.

Popular with some growers because it is uniform in shape, size and color with good storage qualities. Slightly smaller than the Brigham strain.



A Northrup, King & Co. Onion seed production field in Idaho

ONION—Yellow Varieties Continued



Early Yellow Globe

Early Yellow Globe

98 days

Bulb—Medium large, globe to flattened globe, skin tough, light yellow, flesh firm and white, good keeper if handled correctly.

Matures ten days to two weeks earlier than Southport Yellow Globe types. Bulbs large, high yielding, keep well for an early variety. Highly recommended for an early shipping onion.

Ebenezer (Japanese)

105 days

Bulb—Medium size, thick-flattened, small neck, skin yellow, flesh fine textured, mild very firm.

A most popular set variety. Produces sets of unusual keeping quality which are spring planted to produce early onion bulbs for market.



Brigham Yellow Globe

Golden Globe (Bottleneck)

110 days

Bulb—Medium size, oblong globe to bottleneck in shape, skin rich golden yellow, flesh firm and solid.

A popular set variety. The sets keep well and produce an early crop of onions.

Prizetaker

105 days

Bulb—Large, globular, skin thin, glossy, straw-colored, flesh coarse and mild.

Very popular for home and market garden. Grown in the South for early shipping. Sweet Spanish type.

Southport Yellow Globe

110 days

Bulb—Medium large, globe to deep globe in shape, skin deep orange-yellow, flesh fine grained and fairly strong.

A standard late variety of splendid bulbing and keeping quality. Makes an ideal crop for shipping.



Harvesting a field of Northrup King's Early Yellow Globe at Hollandale, Minn.

Sweet Spanish—Las Animas

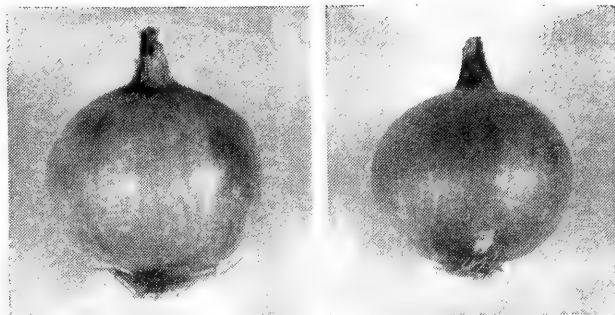
Strain 112 days

Bulb—Large, deep globe shape, small neck and straw colored skin. Flesh is fine grained, white, with a mild flavor. This is an N. K. & Co. selection for a larger, better keeping, more uniform and earlier Sweet Spanish.

Sweet Spanish—Utah Strain 115 days

Bulb—Large, deep-globe shaped, small neck, skin straw-yellow, flesh white, fine grained, mild flavored, keeping quality fair.

Popular in the West and Inter-Mountain area as a shipping variety, the mild, deep-globe bulbs extensively used for slicing and hamburger purposes. Popular with home and market gardeners because of large attractive size and mild flavor.



Yellow Globe Danvers

Yellow Globe Danvers 100 days

Bulb—Medium large, round to apple shape, small neck, skin dark yellow, flesh white, mild and firm.

Somewhat earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. Well adapted to Northern areas, productive and a good keeper.

White Varieties

Beltsville Bunching

A non-bulbing white perennial bunching onion. Vigorous growth and has some resistance to pink root and sumt. Appears immune to yellow dwarf. Uniform plant habit. Developed by Dr. Henry Jones, J.S.D.A. Does not produce a heavy crop of seed.

Crystal White Wax 92 days

Bulb—Medium size, flattened shape, skin thin and waxy white, flesh white, coarse, juicy and of extremely mild flavor.

Extensively planted in the South for early market shipping. An excellent table onion, but not suited to storage.

He-Shi-Ko

(Long White Bunching)

A non-bulbing perennial onion used for green bunching purposes. Produces clusters of silvery-white stalks often 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Plants are hardy and can be wintered over.

Southport White Globe 110 days

Bulb—Medium size, globe shaped, skin pure white, flesh ivory white, fine grained and of mild flavor.

Excellent quality and appearance, good yield, and probably best keeper among white onions.

White Ebenezer 100 days

Bulb—Medium sized, flat but thick, clear white, solid and fine grained. An excellent keeper.

Similar to Ebenezer in shape but with white color. Used extensively for growing sets and pickling.

White Lisbon 100 days

Bulb—Medium size, round with thick neck, skin clear white, flesh white, juicy and of mild flavor.

Grown almost exclusively as an early bunching onion.

White Portugal 100 days

(American Silver Skin)

Bulb—Medium sized, about same size as White Ebenezer, clearer, white, very solid, fine grained.

Widely used for sets, pickling, bunching and mature onions, a good keeper.

White Sweet Spanish 110 days (Jumbo)

Bulb—Similar to White Sweet Spanish except larger. Foliage is more yellow-green like true Sweet Spanish.

Many growers and shippers prefer this strain for its outstanding bulb size, appearance and high yield.

White Welsh (Hardy Winter)

A non-bulbing perennial type used exclusively for green bunching. May be sown in the later summer or fall and the shoots will attain marketable size the following Spring before green onions from sets are offered.



White Sweet Spanish (Jumbo)

PARSLEY

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted 90 days

Forms an edible root resembling a slender parsnip. Used for flavoring soups and stews. Foliage is plain or single. Plants are shorter than plain or single, also lighter green. Roots may be stored in sand for winter use.

Moss Curled (Double Curled) 70 days

Plant—about 12 inches tall, vigorous, compact and productive. Leaves very dark green, finely cut and deeply curled. Excellent for garnishing, seasoning and culinary decoration.

Paramount 85 days

All-America Selection—1936

Plant—about 10 inches tall, very uniform, rather slow growing and with stout stems for bunching. Leaves triple curled, very dark green, developing a blue-green tint late in the season. Shows some resistance to tip-burning.

Plain or Single 72 days

Plant—Vigorous and spreading, leaves plain, deeply cut, flat, not curled and excellent for flavoring.



Parsley—Dark Moss Curled

PARSNIP

All American 95 days Improved Hollow Crown 95 days

Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, smooth and decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender.

An improved variety of considerable merit. Selected for whiter skin color and slightly more length. Smooth and very few side roots.

Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, quite smooth, decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender. N. K. & Co. strain is outstanding for whiter skin color.

The standard sort for home or market garden, hardy, vigorous, good quality.

Harris Early Model 95 days

Root—10 inches long x 3½ inches thick at shoulder, tapers off more abruptly than Hollow crown, flesh white, tender and sweet.

Good quality, very white and free from side roots.

Quality Seeds Since 1884.

Northrup King serves you
through Research and Quality Control.

PEAS

We grow a full line of the more important pea varieties for home and market gardening, canning and freezing. Our production is centered chiefly in Idaho where high altitude, cool dry summers, abundance of irrigation water and freedom from seed borne diseases combine to give the very highest quality pea seed.

Trained, experienced personnel plus the best modern equipment and facilities at each of our growing stations insure uniformly high quality seed.

At both our Minneapolis and our Twin Falls, Idaho, breeding grounds, we carry on intensive and continuous selection and breeding work on pea varieties. After the basic selection and line improvement work each seed stock lot is carefully isolated, critically rogued, constantly checked.

Smooth seeded sorts are commonly packed 120 pounds per bag; wrinkled varieties 112 pounds. (2 bushels.)

Maturity figures are based largely on average growing seasons at our Minneapolis trial grounds and are relative only.

Round or Smooth-Seeded Varieties

Alaska H.F. 30 W.R.

58 days

Vine—28-36 inches, light yellow-green, thin stems and small leaves. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. First set on 10th or 11th node.

Pods—2 $\frac{5}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, light green, blunt, borne primarily singly, 6-8 peas.

Peas—Small, light green, fair quality, low in sugar.

Seed—Nearly smooth, medium deep green, 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

A late selection of Alaska that has been pure-lined and is productive. It has good vigor due to deep root development.

Alaska 28-57 W.R.

56 days

Vine—26-34 inches, light green with slender stem and small leaves, resistant to Fusarium Wilt. First pod set on 9th or 10th node.

Pods—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, light green, straight, blunt pods, borne singly, 5-7 peas.

Peas—Small, light green, fair quality, low in sugar.

Seed—Nearly smooth, gray green, 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

Developed at the University of Wisconsin. It is one of the most widely grown canning varieties. A very uniform and high yielding **strain**.



Little Marvel



Alaska 28-57

PEAS—Continued

Dwarf Gray Sugar 65 days (Edible Pod) (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

Vine—26-30 inches tall, heavily branched with slender wiry stems. Plant produces purple blossoms, productive, first set 16-18th node.

Pods—3 inches long, light green, curved and indented between the peas, semi-pointed and borne in clusters at top of vine, plump and fleshy.

Seed—Mottled reddish-gray, small and round with yellow cotyledons. Approx. 3,100 dry seeds per pound.

A home garden variety that produces edible pods. It should be picked and prepared for the table in the same manner as snap-beans using the pods before the peas develop to full maturity.

Laxton's Superb 60 days (Baltimore Early Bird) (wilt susceptible)

Vine—18-24 inches tall, light to medium green, very hardy, robust and a heavy yielder, large leaved with prominent stipules, rather coarse in appearance.

Pods—4½ inches long, medium dark green, slightly curved and pointed. Peas are large averaging 9-10 per pod, first bloom appears on 10th node.

Peas—Dark green, large, round, tender and fair quality.

Seed—Medium blue-green, medium size,

round, appears as a mixture of smooth and slightly wrinkled peas. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

One of the earliest large podded dwarf types. Useful for the home and early market trade where wilt disease is not a factor. It is extensively used along the Atlantic seaboard for early planting where the smooth seed will withstand sowing in cold soils much better than the wrinkled seed varieties of similar vine type.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early 60 days

Vine—30-36 inches tall, medium dark green heavy foliage, productive.

Pods—3-4 inches long, medium to light green, round, straight, plump, blunt, borne singly and containing 6-7 good sized peas. The pods resemble Thomas Laxton.

Peas—Large, rich green and of fair quality.

Seed—Green to cream, large, oval and smooth, occasional dimpled peas. Approx. 1,500 seeds per pound.

A desirable early variety for both home garden and market garden trade. It is very productive. Tends to produce rabbit ears.

PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Varieties

Advancer

Similar to Little Gem.

Alderman 74 days

Vine—40-60 inches, heavy stems, large leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—4-5 x ¾ inches, dark green, borne singly and in pairs, pointed, 8-10 large peas per pod.

Peas—Very large, dark bright green, very high in sugar, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, large, green, 1,450 dry seeds per pound.

A giant podded, tall, late variety recommended for home, market garden and shipping. It is also excellent for freezing.

American Wonder 65 days (Nott's Excelsior) (susceptible to Fusarium wilt)

Vine—26-32 inches tall, dark green, fairly coarse stems and foliage very productive. First set on 15th to 19th node.

Pods—2½ x ½ inches, medium green, straight and square ended, the pods are borne singly with occasional pairs that are tightly packed with 5 to 8 sweet flavored, tender peas.

Peas—Light green, medium size, round, compressed, tender and flavorful.

Seed—blue-green medium size and mostly square. Approx. 2,000 dry seeds per pound. Good consistent yielder, a popular type for the home garden.



Dark Seed Perfection

Code 1**66 days**

Vine—26-29 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3 x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, blunt, doubles, 7-8 berries per pod.

Peas—Light green, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium green, about 2400 dry seed per pound.

Introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Fine quality selection in Early Perfection Class with smaller berries.

Dwarf Telephone**76 days****(Carter's Daisy)****(resistant to Fusarium wilt)**

Vine—26-30 inches tall, light green, hardy, stocky and vigorous, a branching type plant, large leaves. First set mostly on 13th or 14th node.

Pods—4½ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, medium light green, broad, pointed, slightly curved with single and double pods containing 7-9 peas.

Peas—Light green, large, nearly round and of good quality.

Seed—Green with bluish cast, large, round and wrinkled. Approx. 1,280 dry seeds per pound.

An attractive, late large podded pea that is satisfactory for home and market garden as well as shipping.

Early Perfection W.R.**66 days**

Vine—26-30 inches, medium leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Similar to Perfection, but sturdier and more resistant to drought. First set mostly on 14th to 16th node.

Pods—3¼ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, medium green, blunt, doubles.

Peas—Light green, tender, high sugar content and excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium green, 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

A dependable, good quality and high yielding variety that matures between Surprise and Perfection.

Everbearing**75 days**

Vine—26-32 inches tall, dark green, thick, coarse and branching. First set on 15th to 18th node.

Pods—3-3½ inches, plump, dark green, straight to slightly curved, blunt and double, borne near top of vines, containing 4 to 5 large peas.

Peas—Medium green, very large, round with flattened ends, good quality and flavor.

Seed—Large, flat and wrinkled, light bluish-green with many cream colored. Approx. 1,520 dry seeds per pound, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

A dependable long bearing late crop variety for the home market garden.

Freezonian W.R.**62 days****All-America Selection—1948**

Vine—28-30 inches tall, dark green, vigorous, prolific, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First bloom on 10th or 11th node.

Pod—3½ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, dark green, blunt ended, borne singly, straight, 6-8 peas per pod.

Peas—Dark bright green, large, sweet, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, cream with green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

A uniform Thomas Laxton type, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Outstanding quality, fresh, frozen or canned.

Giant Stride W.R.**73 days**

Vine—26-30 inches tall, dark green, stem is large with heavy foliage and plant is very productive. First bloom on 13th or 14th node.

Pods—4½-5½ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, dark green, creasebacked and pointed, single and double, containing 8-10 peas.

Peas—Dark green, olive shaped, large and of excellent quality.

Seed—Green, large and wrinkled. Approx. 1,340 dry seeds per pound.

This is one of the largest podded varieties of commercial importance. Especially adapted for shipping and market garden use because of uniformity of pod size.

Hundredfold**64 days**

Vine—18-20 inches tall, dark green, sturdy stem with uniform growth and a good producer. First set 9th-10th node.

Pods—4½ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, dark green, single, broad, curved, plump and pointed at tips with 8 peas to the pod.

Peas—Dark green, large, tender and sweet.

Seed—Cream to green in color, somewhat flat and wrinkled. Approx. 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

An early, dwarf, large podded variety. It bears an enormous crop of handsome dark green pods. Easily picked, the variety is excellent for market garden and shipping and suitable for quick-freezing.

Laxton's Progress**62 days**

Vine—14-16 inches tall, dark green and prolific.

Pods—4½ x $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, glossy dark green, somewhat curved, plump, pointed, containing 7-9 peas. First bloom appears on the 9th node.

Peas—Dark green, large oval, very good quality and flavor, used for canning, freezing and market.

Seed—Apple green and cream colored, large, elongated, flattened and wrinkled. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

An all around variety suitable for home, market garden, bulk shipping and commercial quick-freezing.

PEAS—Continued

Lincoln

66 days

Vine—25-30 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, first set on 13th to 15th node.

Pod—3-3½ inches, medium green, 5-7 berries per pod, curved single and double pods.

Peas—Medium green, medium size.

Seed—Approx. 2200 dry seeds per pound, drum shaped and wrinkled.

Little Gem W.R.

64 days

Vine—26-32 inches tall, medium to dark green, vigorous plant and very productive.

Pods—3¼ x ⅝ inches, medium green, straight to slightly curved, blunt, almost round, borne singly and doubly, containing 6-7 peas.

Peas—Light green and of good quality.

Seed—Green with occasional cream color, drum-shaped and wrinkled. Approx. 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

An old time favorite with home gardeners.

Little Marvel

62 days

Vine—16-18 inches tall, dark green, sturdy, heavy foliage and productive. First pods 10th-12th node.

Pods—3 x ⅝ inches, dark green, mostly double, very plump, straight, blunt ended, very tightly packed containing 6-8 tender peas.

Peas—Dark green, large compressed, round, tender, sweet, juicy and fine flavored.

Seed—Medium green, wrinkled, square to blocky in shape. Approx. 1,800 dry seeds per pound.

One of the most important market varieties for fall planting in Florida and used generally by home gardeners throughout the United States. Unsurpassed by any other pea in its class, it continues as the standard in comparing others for quality, productiveness and attractive appearance. Extensively used for shipping and early local marketing.

New Era

68 days

Vine—28-32 inches, medium dark green, resistant to Fusarium and Near wilt, first pod usually set on 15 node. Slightly heavier foliage than Early Perfection.

Pod—3 inches, borne single and double, light green, 6 berries per pod.

Peas—Medium size, light green, good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, cream and light green, 2200 dry seeds per pound.

Developed by the University of Wisconsin. A fine variety in the Early Perfection class.

Pacemaker W.R.

56 days

Vine—22-30 inches, small light green leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First pod set on 9th or 10th node.

Pods—2¾ x ½ inches, straight, blunt, borne singly, 6-8 peas per pod.

Peas—Small, light green, fair to good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, small medium green. Dry seed count, 2,300 per pound.

An early sweet canning variety popular in sections where Alaskas have been used.

Perfected Wales W.R.

67 days

Vine—28-33 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, sturdy vine, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Set mostly on 15-17th node.

Pods—3¼ x ⅝ inches, blunt, straight, borne mostly in pairs, light green, 6-8 peas per pod, excellent quality.

Peas—Large, light green, oval shape, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium large, light green. Dry seed count 1,550 per pound.

A large berried canning variety developed from a cross between Perfection and Prince of Wales.

Perfection Dark Seeded

66 days

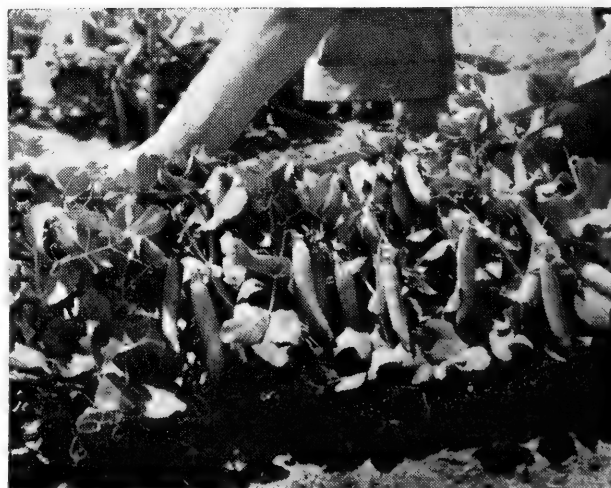
Vine—30 inches, dark green, sturdy, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First pods on 14th-16th node.

Pods—3¼ x ⅝ inches, dark green, mainly double, blunt. 7-9 medium size, dark green seeds per pod.

Peas—Dark bright green, medium size, excellent quality.

Seed—Small, wrinkled, green, 2,000 seeds per pound.

Foliage heavier and darker than Early Perfection. A good freezer, excellent producer and recommended for home garden, canning and freezing.



Progress No. 9

Perfection Wilt Resistant 70 days

Vine—18-34 inches, dark green, small leaves, medium stem, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First set on 16th-18th node.

Pods—3 x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, slightly curved, blunt, light green, borne mostly in doubles, 6-8 peas per pod.

Peas—Light green, medium size, very good quality.

Seed—Medium small, wrinkled, medium green. Dry seed count 2,000 per pound.

An introduction by the University of Wisconsin for use primarily on wilt infested soils. An excellent mid-season canning variety of fine quality and yield. Will not withstand adverse weather conditions.

Pride 65 days

Vine—21-30 inches, medium size leaves, dark green, sturdy stalk, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First set on 13th-14th node.

Pods—3½ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, light green, blunt, straight, 6-8 peas per pod, borne in pairs.

Peas—Light green, medium size, good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium green, medium size, 1,700 dry seeds per pound.

This variety is productive under adverse growing conditions. Where yield is more important than quality, Pride rates very high. An important processing variety in the Tri-state region. Less foliage than Early Perfection.

Progress No. 9 62 days

Same general type as Laxton's Progress. An improved, taller, hardier, large podded earlier type.

Surprise Wilt Resistant 59 days

Vine—24 inches, slim, light green.

Pods—2½-3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, single, light green, plump, blunt, 6-8 peas per pod. First set on 9th or 10th node.

Peas—Light green, round, thin skin, medium size.

Seed—Medium size, wrinkled, green, 2,400 dry seeds per pound.

One of the older early sweet varieties used by the canning trade where wrinkled seed varieties are grown.

Thomas Laxton W.R. 62 days

Vine—32-36 inches, sturdy, medium green, leaves medium size. First set mostly at 9th node.

Pods—3¼-3¾ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, dark green, borne singly, blunt, 6-8 dark green peas per pod.

Pea—Large, very bright green, high sugar and excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, cream and green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

Excellent for home and market gardeners, shipping, canning and freezing. An early, very high quality all-purpose variety. This wilt resistant strain has replaced the older non-resistant Thomas Laxton.

World's Record 59 days

Vine—28-32 inches, medium to large light green leaves. Single pod, first pods usually set on 9th node.

Pod—3½ inches, large, pointed, medium green.

Seed—Wrinkled, large, cream and green, 1600 per pound.

Early Gradus type used for home and market garden.

Wisconsin Merit 72 days

Vine—20-30 inches, dark green, medium leaves, sturdy stem, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First set mostly on 15th-17th node.

Pods—3¼ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, slightly curved, blunt, medium light green, 6-8 peas per pod. Pods set single and double.

Peas—Similar to Perfection, light green, good quality.

Seed—Medium size, wrinkled, medium green. Dry seed count, 1,900 per pound.

Developed by Prof. E. J. Delwiche at the University of Wisconsin. It is a late Perfection-type pea of good quality and flavor. Its principal use is for canning.

Wando 70 days

Vine—28-30 inches, small size leaves, dark green, upright habit. First set on 14th node.

Pods—2½-3 inches, x 9/16 inches, dark green, straight, blunt, borne singly and in pairs.

Peas—Medium large, dark green, good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, dark green, 2,100 dry seeds per pound.

Withstands more adverse conditions, good yielder. Adapted for home gardens and quick freezing.

Victory Freezer 66 days

All-America Selection—1948

Vine—25-29 inches tall, dark green, prolific. First set on 13th-15th node.

Pod—3½ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, blunt ended, borne doubly, straight, 7-9 seeds per pod.

Peas—Dark green, medium size, good quality.

Seed—Green, wrinkled, about 2,000 seeds per pound.

A new mid-season productive freezing variety.

PEPPER

Maturity dates indicate approximate time required from the setting out of plants in the field to the production of marketable green peppers.

Hot or Pungent Varieties

Hungarian Yellow Wax 65 days

Plant—18-22 inches tall, thrifty, compact, foliage light green, a heavy producer.

Fruit—6 inches long x 1½ inches thick at shoulder, pendant, smooth, tapered, waxy yellow turning to crimson when mature.

Long Red Cayenne 70 days

An early maturing hot yellow variety desirable for home and market garden.

Plant—24-30 inches, bush, vigorous plant.

Fruits—Length 4-5 inches, diameter at shoulder ½-1 inch, conical or finger shaped, very pungent. Deep green changing to brilliant red.

A favorite hot variety characterized by washboard corrugation below shoulders

when mature. Used largely for canning, in pickle making and for drying. Popular for bunching with pot herbs for winter use. Adapted to wide growing range, it is a good variety for home gardeners all over the country.

Red Chili 82 days

Plant—18 inches tall, spreading, bushy growth, exceptionally prolific.

Fruit—2-2½ inches long x ½ inch in diameter at shoulder, upright on plant, slim, tapered, smooth, light green becoming dark red when mature, thin fleshed, very pungent.

A really hot variety. Used extensively for pepper sauces, pickling and drying for winter use.

Sweet Varieties



California Wonder

An early maturing strain of California Wonder type adapted to short season areas. Packs well for shipping because it is uniform in size and chunky to nearly square in shape. Also, a fine home and market garden variety.

Chinese Giant 80 days

Plant—18-22 inches tall, vigorous, stocky, heavy foliaged, productive.

Fruit—4½ x 4 inches, pendant, with four round ridges indented at blossom end, somewhat crumpled, emerald green turning to scarlet, thick flesh, mild and sweet throughout.

A very large mid-season variety. Its unusually large size and sweet mild flavor have made it an old standby for the home and market garden.

California Wonder 75 days

Plant—24-28 inches, dark green, stocky, good producer.

Fruit—Length 4½ inches, diameter 3½ inches, blocky, mostly four-lobed, smooth, thick walls, sweet flesh, glossy green becoming bright scarlet red at maturity.

A popular and widely used mild flavored large pepper. Good for home or market gardening, excellent for shipping.

Calwonder 69 days

Plant—Vigorous, stocky and prolific, smaller than California Wonder, otherwise identical in type.

Fruit—4 x 3¼ inches, upright, smooth, deep green changing to bright crimson at maturity, 3 and 4 lobed, thick walled, flesh sweet and mild.

Hungarian Yellow Wax Sweet

Same as Hungarian Yellow Wax Hot except sweet.

King of The North 65 days

Plant—16-22 inches tall, erect, vigorous, very hardy, and prolific.

Fruit—4½ x 3¾ inches, dark green turning to rich red when mature, medium thick, mild flavored flesh.

A first early variety of Ruby King type developed for the North by the Joseph Harris Co. Recommended for its early and uniformly large fruits. A good early pepper for market and home gardener.

Large Bell or World Beater 75 days

Plant—26-30 inches tall, erect, vigorous, foliage heavy and dark green, a heavy producer.

Fruit—4½-5 inches long x 3½ inches in diameter at shoulder, large, blocky, smooth, dark emerald green turning to scarlet red at maturity, four-lobed, flesh medium thick, firm and pleasantly flavored.

An excellent second early variety selected from a Chinese Giant and Ruby King cross. This variety is very popular as a shipper from Florida and East Coast areas. Also used by home and market gardeners.



World Beater

Pimiento or Perfection 78 days

Plant—27-30 inches, broad, dark green, vigorous.

Fruit—Length 3-3½ inches, diameter 2½ inches, heart shaped, thick walled, sweet fleshed, dark green turning to scarlet.

Grown on a large scale for canning whole, easily cored, a fine variety for home and market gardens. Its superb qualities make it excellent for stuffing and salads.

Ruby King 70 days

Plant—24-30 inches, upright, dark green, vigorous.

Fruit—Length 5-6 inches, diameter 3-3½ inches wide across shoulder, slightly tapered, three-lobed, dark green becoming red when mature.

A popular early, sweet pepper of good size, desirable for home, market garden and shipping. It produces more uniform sized fruits than the average variety in its class.

Sunnybrook 73 days

Plant—23-28 inches, upright, dark green, large leaved.

Fruit—Length 2½ inches, diameter at shoulder 3¼ inches, tomato shaped, thick flesh, deep green turning to scarlet at maturity.

Ideal for canning or home garden use. Sometimes called "Cheese" Pepper. Flesh is similar to Pimiento.

Vinedale 62 days

All-America Selection

Plant—Vigorous, dwarf, very productive for an extra early pepper, uniform, dependable.

Fruit—Medium sized, conical with blunt or pointed ends. Fruits turn red early.

Developed by Dr. O. J. Robb, Vineland Station. Flesh is thick for such an early pepper making this one of the most important early peppers.

Wisconsin Lakes 69 days

Plant—Medium size, dark green foliage, very productive.

Fruit—4 x 3½ inches, medium size, thick flesh. Some fruit have a point.

Originated by the Wisconsin Agric. Expt. Station. A good second early which has yielded very well in our trials.

PUMPKIN

To the seedsman or horticulturist the term, pumpkin, refers chiefly to varieties of *Cucurbita pepo* and *Cucurbita moschata*. They are used primarily for pie-making or for stock feeding. *Cucurbita maxima* refers chiefly to winter squashes. According to many botanists, the three groups are botanically distinct. *Cucurbita maxima* (true squash) crosses only with *C. moschata* while the latter also crosses with *C. pepo*—the species is indicated after the varietal name.

Maturity figures represent average time from field planting to full edible development of fruit, and size figures denote average measurements of full grown fruits.

PUMPKIN—Continued



Early Sweet Sugar

Early Sugar or Pie, *C. pepo* 110 days

Fruit—6 inches deep, 7 inches diameter, weight 6-8 lbs., dark orange.

Flesh—Orange yellow, sweet, thick, fine textured.

Early maturing, prolific, good winter keeper. Excellent for canning and the favorite pie pumpkin for home use. A favorite with all gardeners.

Jack O'Lantern 110 days

Fruit—8 inches deep, 8 inches wide. Round, orange, smooth. About size of a man's head.

Flesh—Orange yellow, thick.

Fruit size between Early Sugar or Pie and Connecticut Field. A fine variety for Jack O'Lanterns. Developed by Northrup King & Co.

Connecticut Field, *C. pepo* 115 days

Fruit—10-14 inches deep, 14 inches diameter, large, often weighing 20 to 25 lbs. Round to medium, slightly flattened at ends, orange yellow, smooth, slightly ribbed.

Flesh—Orange - yellow, thick, coarse, sweet.

This pumpkin is the standard cornfield variety. It can be grown nearly anywhere and is used both for canning and as stock feed.

Kentucky Field, *C. moschata* 118 days

Fruit—12-14 inches deep, 10-13 inches diameter, weight 10-15 lbs., variable shape, running from flattened to nearly round. Outside rind color is buff orange, grooved.

Flesh—Dull orange-yellow, thick, very little fiber.

Fruits are somewhat variable in shape and size as variety not well fixed. Used largely for canning and feeding stock. A hardy, heavily productive, good keeping variety extensively grown in the South.

Cushaw Green Striped, *C. moschata* 110 days

Fruit—16-20 inches x 8-10 inches, pyriform shape with long curved neck, skin cream-white, mottled with irregular green stripes, rind medium soft and smooth.

Flesh—Pale yellow, coarse and fibrous, thick, sweet and moist, solid in neck and medium thick in bulbous end.

This is the most popular of the Cushaw types, very early and exceedingly prolific. It is used for pies as well as for stock feed.

King of Mammoth, *C. maxima* 120 days (Pot Iron, Jumbo, Also called Mammoth Chili Squash)

Fruit—18-24 x 15-18 inches, nearly round to flattened, skin fairly smooth, sometimes slightly netted, dull orange streaked or splotted with buff, surface has shallow ribbing with lighter stripes between the ribs.

Flesh—Variable yellow to orange, very thick, hard and firm, while a little coarse and fibrous in texture it is moist and of fair quality.

This is the largest of the pumpkins or squashes, sometimes growing to 100 pounds when but one fruit is allowed to remain on the plant. Fruits are somewhat variable in size and shape, and are used largely for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.

Dickinson, *C. moschata* 115 days

Fruit—12-16 x 12-14 inches, weight 12-16 lbs., mostly elongated round. Buff orange rind, small furrows, smooth skin.

Flesh—Orange, coarse, sweet and good quality.

Longer and more uniform shaped fruit than Kentucky Field. Used for canning and stock feed.

RADISH

Our radish seed is produced chiefly at our growing stations in Wyoming and Idaho, where experienced growers plus the vigorous climate and good soil result in top quality seed.

At our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds, we carry on continuous and extensive radish seed stock selection work. Each spring special basic seed stock lines are planted; the bulbs harvested, very critically selected, then transplanted in isolated plots. These highly selected lots are sent to our western growing stations each year for use as seed stock, but our basic line selection work is carried on each spring at Minneapolis, to provide a continuous supply of seed stock from critical bulb selection. Selections are based on bulb shape, color and holding quality and for length of top and neck size.

The maturity figures listed indicate average number of days from field seeding to marketable bulbs under Minnesota conditions.

Cavalier 21 days

Roots—Deep globe shaped, skin bright scarlet, flesh firm, crisp and mild.

Tops—2½-3 inches, foliage gray-green.

This strain of Scarlet Globe was bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on muck or peat soil during the summer. Very popular with market gardeners.

Cherry Belle 21 days

All-America Selection—1949

Roots—Globe to round in shape, skin bright cherry red, solid and crisp.

Tops—2½-3 inches.

A good radish for forcing under glass and excellent for late spring or summer planting.

Comet 25 days

All-America Selection—1936

Roots—Globe to round in shape, skin bright cherry red, flesh unusually firm and crisp.

Tops—3½-4 inches.

Grows to good size before getting pithy and remains firm longer than most early globe types, a desirable feature for both home and market garden use.

Crimson Giant 30 days

Roots—Round to top shape, skin deep crimson red, flesh white, crisp and very firm.



Cherry Belle



Cavalier

Tops—Medium large, 4-5 inches.

An excellent large size, second type for home or market garden. Does well as a summer radish as it stands heat better than most types.

Early Scarlet Globe, Market

Gardeners' Strain

23 days

Roots—Round globe shaped, skin bright scarlet red, flesh white and crisp.

Tops—3-4 inches.

A medium top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for upland and sandy soil. An excellent bulber, very uniform and an outstanding type for home or market gardener.

Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top 22 days

Roots—Mostly round, skin rich bright scarlet, flesh crisp and firm.

Tops—2½-3 inches.

A very short top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on peat or muck soils during the summer. A dependable bulber.

RADISH—Continued



Early Scarlet Globe—Short Top

Early Scarlet Globe, Vick's Strain

24 days

Roots—Deep olive globe shaped, skin deep scarlet, flesh white, firm and crisp.

Tops—3½-4½ inches.

A medium top strain of Scarlet Globe recommended for upland planting where a deep olive shape is desired. A very uniform, dependable bulber.



Early Scarlet Globe
Market Gardener's Strain

Early Scarlet Turnip

26 days

Roots—Round to turnip-shaped, skin deep scarlet, flesh white and firm.

Tops—Medium heavy, 5-5½ inches.

An early, quick growing variety popular with home gardeners.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

25 days

Replaced by Sparkler.

French Breakfast

24 days

Roots—Oblong and blunt with small tap root, skin rose-scarlet with a white tip, flesh white and tender. Interior texture more coarse than most early radish.

Tops—Medium, 5-6 inches.

Popular for home garden but does not stand long before becoming pithy. Suitable for forcing under glass.

Long Scarlet Short Top

30 days

Roots—5-6 inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin very deep scarlet, flesh white and firm.

Tops—Medium, about 6 inches.

An old standard long variety for home and market gardens. The roots grow partly above ground.

Sparkler

25 days

Roots—Almost round, skin bright scarlet with a pronounced white tip, flesh clear white, tender and crisp.

Tops—Medium, 5-6 inches.

The attractive appearance of this radish makes it very popular with the home gardener.

White Icicle Short Top

27 days

Roots—4½-5 inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, white skin, flesh pure white, tender, crisp and mild.

Tops—Short, 3 inches, gray green.

A fine short top strain for forcing and use on high nitrogen soils.

White Icicle

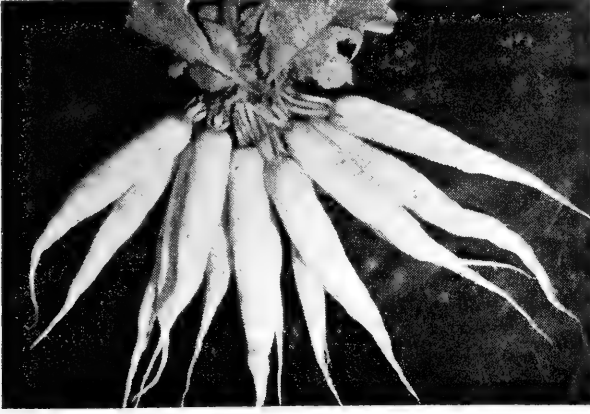
30 days

Roots—4½-5½ inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin white, flesh pure white, tender, crisp and mild flavored.

Tops—Medium short, 5-6 inches.

Excellent for outdoor planting or forcing under glass. A popular white variety.

Winter Varieties



White Icicle

California Mammoth White 55 days

Roots—7-8 inches long x 2 to 3 inches, thick semi-blocky skin white, flesh pure white, solid and mildly pungent.

Tops—Large and coarse.

The largest of Winter radishes. May be used in all stages of growth and a good keeper. A favorite with Chinese gardeners in California.

China Rose

32 days

Roots—6-7 inches long x 2 inches diameter at shoulder, becoming larger at base, skin deep rose color, flesh white, crisp and pungent, blunt, smooth.

Tops—Large.

A popular and dependable winter variety. By packing in sand, crisp radishes may be had during the winter.

Long Black Spanish

56 days

Roots—8-9 inches long x 2½ inches in diameter at shoulder, oblong in shape, skin black in color and somewhat roughened, flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Tops—Large, coarse cut leaved.

Considered a good keeping winter variety.

Rounds Black Spanish

56 days

Roots—3½-4 inches in diameter, round and black, rough skinned, flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Tops—Large and coarse.

An excellent keeping variety.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Victoria

Plant—Vigorous and hardy, stalks crimson shading to green towards leaf, heavy yielding.

A standard garden variety. Like other rhubarb varieties plants produced from seed are somewhat variable. Of the seedlings the reddest-stemmed, best appearing specimens should be selected and transplanted and the balance discarded.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Roots—Long and tapering, white.

Top—Heavy and grass-like.

Easily grown from seed. Used as a creamed vegetable and in flavoring soups. A good winter keeper in storage and some of the roots also may be left in garden over winter and used first thing in spring.

SORREL

Broad-Leaved

60 days

Plant—Perennial with long, thick, curled bright green upright leaves with mildly acid flavor.

Used in salads and as spring greens. Sometimes called sour grass because of its acid taste.

SPINACH

Maturity days listed indicate average time required to produce marketable plants under our Minnesota trial ground conditions.

America

52 days

All-America Selection—1952

Plant—Vigorous, spreading, uniform. A long standing Bloomsdale type.

Leaves—Glossy, thick dark green, rounded, heavily savoyed.

It is an excellent slow bolting type. Darkest green spinach on the market.

Bloomsdale Long Standing

45 days

Plant—Similar to Bloomsdale Reselected, but somewhat later and more compact. Will stand hot weather better than Bloomsdale Reselected.

Leaves—Slightly crumpled, shade darker than Bloomsdale Reselected.

An improvement over the Bloomsdale Savoy for late spring or summer crop.

A few days later, it stands several days longer in hot weather before throwing seed stalks. Extensively used for shipping, home and market garden growing.

Bloomsdale Reselected or Savoy Leafed

40 days

Plant—Upright in growth, vigorous.

Leaves—Medium, crumpled, dark green. Produces heavy tonnage per acre.

Because of its fast growth, good quality and adaptability to either spring or fall planting, it is widely used by home, market gardeners and shippers.

Giant Nobel

45 days

All-America-Selection—1933

Plant—Large, strong grower, hardy, spreading.

Leaves—Dark green, thick, smooth, broad, arrow shaped with a round tip.

One of the best of the thick smooth leaf types. Easily cleaned of sand, excellent quality and early in season, coming into cutting stage between Bloomsdale Savoy and Long Standing types. A suitable variety for both market gardeners and the canning industry.

King of Denmark

45 days

Plant—Vigorous and spreading, withstands heat quite well, very slow to bolt.

Leaves—Medium sized, arrow shaped with rounded tips, medium dark green, smooth, long petioles.

Withstands heat well and extremely long standing. Excellent for Spring planting, used for canning and for market or home gardening.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia expansa*—not a true Spinach)

70 days

Plant—Large, hardy, spreading bushlike plant which produces an abundance of edible leaves over entire season. Especially heat and drought tolerant.

Leaves—Small, fleshy, triangular shaped leaves, deep rich green. The leaves and thick round stems near tips of branches are tender and very fine flavored when cooked. Seeds are large, horned and chocolate brown, slow to germinate.

Excellent for home gardens as it produces delicious greens after ordinary spinach is past. Tolerant to heat, drought and disease.

Northland

45 days

Plant—Similar to Giant Nobel.

Leaves—Darker green than Nobel.

Excellent for canning and freezing or for home and market usage.



A stock seed plot of Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach in N. K. & Co.'s Breeding Grounds

SPINACH—Continued



America

Old Dominion Blight Resistant 41 days (Round seed)

Plant—Similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother in appearance. A rapid grower in early spring, also used for fall or autumn planting.

Leaves—Medium thick, savoyed, similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother and somewhat more pointed, tender and good quality.

Introduced by Virginia Agric. Exp. Station and resulting from a cross between Virginia Blight Resistant and King of Denmark. Stands fairly well without bolting and tolerant to cold soil. Used as early spring or fall crop and especially popular in Texas and the South.

Prickly Winter or Hollandia 43 days (Prickly Seed)

Plant—Vigorous, large, hardy, fast growing, flat or spreading with an open growth, bolts to seed early.

Leaves—Thin to medium thick, large size, smooth, slightly crumpled, pointed tip, bright medium green, tender and of good quality.

A valuable over-winter variety often planted in the Fall in the Southwest and used extensively on the West Coast for canning, freezing and market.

Round Thick Leaved—Same as Giant Nobel

Viking

45 days

All-America Selection—1935

Plant—Large, spreading, vigorous, long standing.

Leaves—Medium dark green, thick, slightly narrower and more pointed than Northland.

A selection from Giant Nobel, rapidly growing in popularity with canners and market gardeners. Well adapted to freezing, canning and home or market garden use.

Virginia Blight Resistant

39 days

Plant—Upright, vigorous, used for fall planting.

Leaves—Dark green crumpled, tapering to rounded point, smoother than other Savoy types.

This variety was developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for resistance to blight or Mosaic disease. Mainly used as a fall crop or for autumn seeding. Very hardy to frost.



Giant Nobel

SQUASH

Our squash seed is all western-grown, the most important varieties at our own Oregon growing station.

Squash are largely insect pollinated and because many of the varieties and species groups cross readily, considerable care must be given to maintain varietal purity. At our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds, we keep our basic stock seed true and vigorous by a program of continual selection, controlled pollination, and rigid rogueing.

The summer squash mostly have bush or upright plants and belong to the Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin) group, whereas most of the winter squash are vining in habit and belong largely to Cucurbita maxima species. The notable exceptions to this are the Table Queen and Fordhook types which belong to pepo and the Butternut variety which is a variety of moschata.

Maturity figures indicate time from field planting of seed to edible maturity, and fruit size data are based on fully grown fruits.

Summer Varieties

Benning Green Tint Bush, C. pepo

55 days

Fruit—8 x 3½ inches deep, dish shaped, shallow scalloped edges. Pale green tinted when young, becoming pale buff at seed maturity stage.

Flesh—Pale green, thick, tender, fine grained and good quality.

Plant—Bush type.

Fruit are harvested at immature stage, usually about 35 days.

Black Zucchini, C. pepo

62 days

Fruit—13½ x 3¾ inches when mature, cylindrical, long, straight and slender with slight ridges, a black-green color, very attractive no striping or mottling. A continual producer. Pick when 6-8 inches long.

Flesh—Greenish-white when edible, firm, delicate flavor of fine quality.

Plant—Bush type.

A more recent development in the Italian Marrow group. The fruit should be picked when but a few days old. Tender, distinctly flavored and a table delicacy that can be prepared in a number of appetizing ways.

Cocozelle, Striped, C. pepo

(Long Green Bush or Italian

Vegetable Marrow Green) 60 days

Fruit—18 x 4 inches when mature, straight, tapering slightly, with more pronounced ridges at the stem end, smooth skinned, light green mottled with yellow and lighter green stripes, becoming dark green with dull yellow background at maturity.

Flesh—Pale, greenish-white, very firm, fine textured and delicious in flavor when in edible stage.

Plant—Bush type.

Prolific, early excellent quality. Pick when about 6 inches long. Recommended for home gardens, market and shipping.

Early Prolific Straightneck, C. pepo

50 days

All-America Selection—1938

Fruit—8-10 inches long x 2½ inches in diameter, slender, club-shaped with a rounded tip, smaller at stem end, sparsely warted, delicate lemon-cream color in edible stage becoming deep golden-yellow when mature.

Flesh—Cream-yellow, firm, tender and succulent.

Plant—Bush type.

Very early, prolific, uniform and of highest quality. Excellent for home and market garden and for shipping. Pick when only a few days old.

Giant Summer Crookneck, C. pepo

60 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 4½ inches through at widest diameter with curved neck.

Skin is heavily warted and a rich orange-yellow color.

Flesh—Golden-yellow, thick, tender and of pleasing flavor.

Plant—Bush type.

For home, market garden and shipping.

It is a selection from Early Summer Crookneck that is later in season and larger in size.



Cocozelle

Golden Summer Crookneck,

(Early) C. pepo

50 days

Fruit—8 x 3 inches, curved in shape with a small crooked neck, enlarged blossom end. Thickly warted, golden-yellow in color, very uniform.

Flesh—Bright yellow at edible stage, thick and noted for its fine quality and buttery flavor.

Plant—Bush type.

A popular yellow bush type summer squash. Exceedingly prolific. A superb sort for home and market garden. Pick and use when very young or immature.

Long White Vegetable Marrow,

C. pepo

60 days

Fruit—12 x 4 inches, oblong, somewhat larger at blossom end, faint ribbing on a smooth skin, pale cream-white.

Flesh—Pale green tinged with white, tender and very palatable.

Plant—Bush type.

A favorite English variety, prolific, early and widely used. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown as the flesh then is tender and marrowy.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop,

C. pepo

58 days

Fruit—8½ inches wide x 3½ inches deep, disk shaped with scalloped edges, creamy-white in edible stage, becoming chalky-white at maturity.

Flesh—Green tinged with white, thick, tender, fine-grained, juicy and well flavored.

Plant—Bush type.

This has become the most widely used of the early summer type Patty Pan squash, and it is especially popular in much of the South. Prolific, uniform and of good quality especially when fruits are very small.

Winter Varieties

Banana (Blue), *C. maxima* 110 days

Fruit—20 x 5½ inches, nearly cylindrical, convexly-tapering ends, smooth skinned, rind thin and medium hard, slate blue-green in color.

Flesh—Light orange-yellow, thick, firm, solid, dry, free from fiber or stringiness and of fair quality.

Plant—Vine, vigorous.

A productive home and market garden winter squash with good keeping qualities. Especially popular on the West Coast.

Blue Hubbard, *C. maxima* 115 days

Fruit—16 x 10 inches, slightly rough and ridges, rind very hard and strong, blue-green in color.

Flesh—Orange-yellow, thick, dry and fine grained, sweet. Retains its quality and is good keeper.

Plant—Vine.

One of the best Hubbards for sweetness, flavor and keeping quality. Shape of fruit is similar to green Hubbard.

Blue Hubbard, New England

Strain, *C. maxima* 110 days

Fruit—20-30 inches long x 12-14 inches at bulge, skin and rind similar to regular Blue Hubbard.

Flesh—Identical to Blue Hubbard.

Plant—Vine.

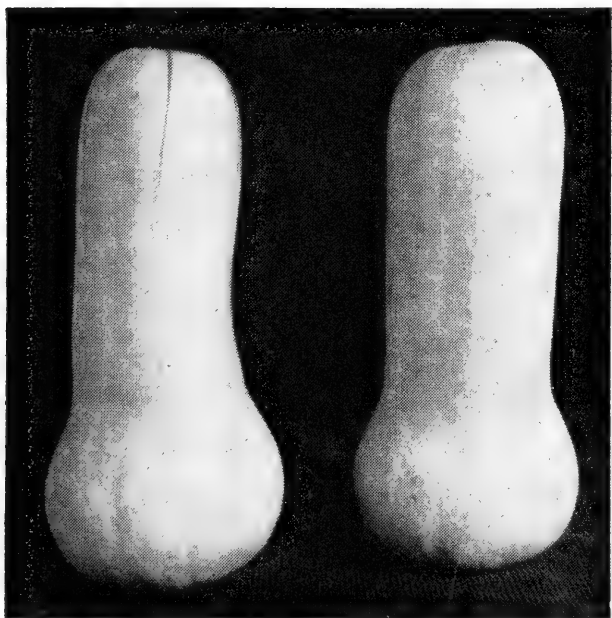
A superior strain of Blue Hubbard developed in the New England States with larger, longer fruits. Good keeper, excellent quality.

Boston Marrow, *C. maxima* 97 days

Fruit—14 inches long, 10 inches diameter, resembles Hubbard in shape and size, weight up to 15 pounds, deep salmon orange skin, somewhat rough and hard.

Flesh—Yellow, thick, fine grained.

A very productive standard late fall variety, extensively used in the North for canning and freezing.



Butternut

Boston Marrow Special, *C. maxima*

97 days

Fruit—Large, 16 inches long, 12 inches diameter, a darker reddish-orange color than regular Boston Marrow. Similar to Golden Delicious Color. Fruit often weighs 20 pounds or more.

Flesh—Thick similar in color to Boston Marrow.

Identical to Boston Marrow except that it has a much brighter, more intense brick red exterior skin color. Color is similar to Golden Delicious.



Buttercup

Buttercup, *C. maxima*

100 days

Fruit—4½ inches deep x 6½ diameter, turban shaped with distinctive protruding button at blossom end of many fruits, slightly ribbed, rind thin but hard and tough, skin dark green with silvery-white lines and flecked with dull gray spots.

Flesh—Deep golden-yellow, thick dry and very sweet and fine grained. Tops in quality.

This excellent variety was developed by Professor A. F. Yaeger at North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station. Considered by many the standard of excellence in quality, it is also prolific, early and a fairly good keeper.

Butternut, *C. moschata*

100 days

Fruit—12 inches long x 5 inches at largest diameter, shape similar to elongated pear, rind hard but tough, skin smooth, light cream-buff.

Flesh—The stem or neck end averages 7 inches long x 3½ inches through and interior is solid meat. Flesh quite dry, light yellow with sweet nutty flavor and excellent quality. The small seed cavity is located at the bulbous blossom end.

Plant—Vine.

An ideal home garden baking type of highest quality introduced by Joseph Breck and Sons. A prolific yielder and fairly good keeper.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties—Continued

Chicago Warty Hubbard, N. K.

& Co. Strain, C. maxima 115 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 10 inches through at widest diameter, largest of the green Hubbard types, densely covered with warts, thick and hard shelled, very dark green.

Flesh—Dark golden-yellow, thick, dry, fine-grained, sweet flavored and of good quality.

Plant—Vine.

A popular type of Hubbard because of large fruit size and yielding ability, good quality and it keeps well. Recommended for home or market gardens.

Delicata or Sweet Potato,

C. pepo 80 days

Fruit—6-8 x 3-3¼ inches oblong, blocky, shallow ribbing, smooth skin, cream and yellow with green stripes.

Flesh—Orange, thin, tender, sweet, fine grained.

Plant—Vine.

Individual squash. Stores well, very good quality.

Golden Delicious, C. maxima 100 days

Fruit—10 inches long, 8 inches diameter, top or heart shaped, weight 10 pounds, red-orange color.

Flesh—Thick, dry, medium grained, orange-yellow, good quality.

Plant—Vine.

Originated by Gill Bros. Seed Co., and now widely used and popular with home gardeners as well as in the canning and freezing industry. Well known for its quality and excellent keeping characteristics.

Gregory's or Green Delicious,

C. maxima 105 days

Fruit—8½ inches deep x 7½ inches in diameter, top-shaped, rind thin but hard, dark green mottled, with lighter green stripes leading to the blossom end.

Flesh—Bright yellow-orange, good quality, extremely thick, fine grained, dry and without fiber.

Plant—Vine.

Similar to Golden Delicious except for size and skin color and maturity. An excellent variety for the home garden. Keeps well in storage.

Improved Hubbard or Green

Hubbard, N. K. & Co. Strain, C. maxima 100 days

Fruit—15 x 10 inches, thick, hard strong rind, surface has broad shallow irregular ribbing with moderately shallow warting, dark ivy green skin frequently striped at tip with paler green becoming bronze at maturity.

Flesh—Deep orange-yellow, medium thick, tender, dry fine grained, sweet, crisp, fine flavored and of good quality.

Plant—Vine.

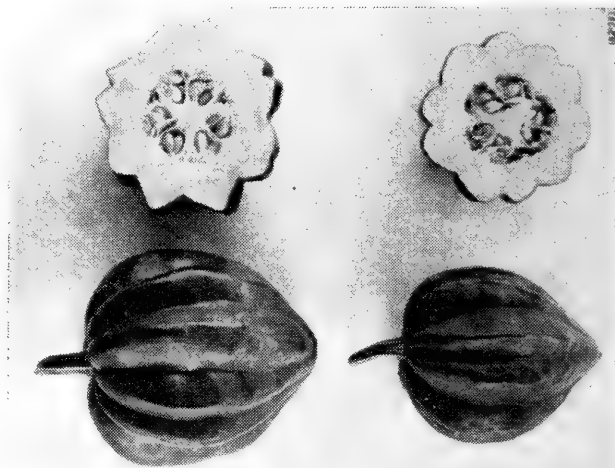
The standard popular true Hubbard and

still the leading winter squash for home or market gardener and shipper in most areas, a good keeper.

Red or Golden Hubbard, C. maxima

100 days

Fruit—10 inches long, 8 inches diameter, smaller and earlier than Green Hubbard, weight 9-11 pounds, hard, warted, orange-red color.



Mammoth Table Queen

Regular Table Queen

Flesh—Deep golden yellow, fine grained dry.

Plant—Vine.

Smaller, earlier, often more prolific than Green Hubbard types. Used for home, market garden, canning and freezing purposes, a good keeper.

Table Queen, Des Moines or

Acorn, C. pepo 80 days

Fruit—5 x 4½ inches, acorn or turbinate shape, surface deeply grooved or furrowed, skin smooth, dark greenish-black, sometimes becoming partly yellow in storage.

Flesh—Medium thick, pale orange, tender, slightly fibrous, dry, sweet and distinctly flavored.

Plant—Vine, very vigorous.

An excellent table or individual size baking squash. Cut in half and baked, it serves one person amply. Very early maturing, exceedingly productive, more tolerant of poor soil and adverse conditions than most winter types, and a good keeper. Popular for home, market garden and shipped trade.

Mammoth Table Queen Acorn,

C. pepo 80 days

Fruit—7 inches deep x 5½ inches in diameter, a larger fruited strain of Table Queen otherwise similar in shape and color.

Flesh—Pale-orange, medium thick, tender, dry, sweet and flavorful.

A distinctive, large fruited strain of this hardy, prolific and good keeping variety. Maintained for those wanting a larger sized Table Queen squash. Introduced by Northrup, King & Co.

TOMATO

Maturity figures for each variety indicate approximate time from setting of plants to field until appearance of ripe, marketable fruits.

Avon Extra Early 66 days

Fruit—Uniform, deep scarlet red, medium sized, flat to flattened globe shape, smooth, meaty fleshed. Grows in clusters of 5-8 fruits. Dark overgreen in immature stage.

Vine—Partly spreading and more upright than Earliana with medium large, dark green leaves. Indeterminate growth.

A good tomato in the early class.

Bonny Best 73 days

Fruit—Flattened globe to globe shape, excellent scarlet color, a good cropper. flavor and quality good, dark overgreen. medium size.

Vine—Medium in growth and foliage cover, indeterminate growth.

A standard second early general purpose variety for home and market gardening, shipping and forcing under glass.

Bounty 65 days

(Improved Victor)

Fruit—Good size, uniformly globular, orange-scarlet, smooth. Cracks somewhat under extremes of dry or wet weather, uniform green immature fruit.

Vine—Small, determinate or self-topping, open plant habit which often results in some sun scalding. Very productive.

Developed by Dr. A. F. Yaeger and Mr. Harold Mattson of the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Station. Recommended as a first early variety for home gardeners especially in the northern short season areas.

Break O'day 58 days

Fruit—Medium large, bright orange-scarlet, smooth, globe shaped, fairly fleshy interior, good flavor.

Vine—Medium large, indeterminate, coarse, rather light foliage, open and spreading, giving rather poor coverage, hardy, prolific yielder.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric. for wilt and nail-head resistance, earliness and freedom from cracking. Extensively used by truckers and shippers.

Chalk's Early Jewel 73 days

Fruit—Excellent scarlet-red smooth and firm, thick, solid and sweet fleshed, few seeds, ripens right up to stem without any cracks, larger and slightly flatter globe shape than Bonny Best. Dark overgreen.

Vine—Very thrifty and heavily productive under favorable weather conditions. Indeterminate growth.

A second early, home market garden and shipping variety, very similar to Bonny Best and John Baer but slightly larger.



Bounty

Crimson Cushion 95 days (Beefsteak or Red Ponderosa)

Fruit—Similar to Ponderosa except crimson color, very large, flattened, rather irregular, borne in clusters.

Vine—Late, indeterminate large, sprawling, medium green.

A scarlet "sport" from Ponderosa. Used mostly by home gardeners wanting extremely large crimson tomatoes.

Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato 83 days

Fruit—Medium size, pinkish-purple in color, flattened globe, smooth and solid.

Vine—Stocky and compact, self-supporting upright growth with dark green foliage.

A strictly dwarf variety, useful in home gardens where space is limited. Not very prolific.

Earliana 66 days

Fruit—Bright scarlet, deep flat, fairly smooth, crowded in heavy clusters over the entire plant. Average 3 inches in diameter, meaty interior, acid flavor.

Vine—Open and spreading with rather sparse dark green foliage.

Popular first early tomato for home or early market.

Firesteel 65 days

Fruit—Scarlet, large, smooth, flattened to deep globe, interior, firm and fleshy, medium red with meaty irregular divisions and thick walls, uniform in ripening.

Vine—Short, spreading to partly upright, self-topping with fairly dense foliage giving good coverage to fruit, very prolific.

TOMATO—Continued

A good early market and home tomato developed by Dr. A. F. Yaeger at the North Dakota Agric. College.

Golden Queen

82 days

Fruit—Deep golden-yellow, flattened globe, medium large, smooth, occasionally becoming russeted, rarely cracks. Interior solid, flavor mild with little acid.

Vine—Large, dense foliage giving good coverage, bright medium green and prolific. Heat and drought tolerant.

A large yellow variety, used mostly in home gardens.

Greater Baltimore

80 days

Fruit—Large, deep-flat, smooth, solid, good red color.

Vine—Large and vigorous. An excellent cropper.

A standard main crop canning variety, also used for late crop in home gardens.

Grothen's Globe or Improved

Break O'Day

70 days

Fruit—Deep scarlet, medium to large diameter, globe shaped, smooth and free from cracking, firm, solid interior which ripens slowly, good quality.

Vine—Large, open spreading habit, early, hardy and prolific. Heavy dark green foliage giving protection against sun scald. Best adapted to lighter type soils.

An early maturing wilt resistant variety which is becoming increasingly popular in Florida and Texas for green wrap shipping. An improved Break O'Day type with much better color.

John Baer

73 days

Almost identical with Bonny Best. Under some environments the foliage is denser, a little darker green and slightly heavier stemmed. Valuable for home or market gardeners and a very good early canner.



Jubilee

Jubilee

80 days

All-America Selection—1943

Fruit—Orange-yellow, very large, smooth, deep round, meaty interior with few seeds, flavor mild and sub-acid.

Vine—Indeterminate, vigorous, uniform, and upright. Prolific over a long season. A very distinctive variety with large, deep orange colored, meaty fruits. Excellent for home gardening or market use in limited quantity.

June Pink

70 days

(Pink Earliana)

Fruit—Medium size, attractive purplish-pink, uniform, smooth, somewhat flattened, solid and meaty. Produced in clusters of 6-8 throughout the season.

Vine—Rather short or determinate, open spreading, branches freely.

Similar to Earliana in every way except color. An early shipping and home garden variety.



Marglobe

Marglobe

80 days

Fruit—Medium large, scarlet, blocky globe shape, very solid flesh. Irregular cell structure and mild acidity.

Vine—Strong and vigorous and heavy yielder. Does not "crop" like Baltimore, but picks over the entire season.

Introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agric., and partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and Nail-Head Rust. A most valuable, widely adapted, productive, high quality variety used by home and market gardeners, shippers and canners.

Flesh is solid, and cell structure is irregular, dark overgreen.

Vine—Vigorous, resistant to wilt, compact in growth, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as large as Marglobe.

Introduced by Dr. F. J. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. for resistance to Fusarium wilt and Nail-Head Rust. An excellent second-early variety for home and market gardening, shipping and canning. Very productive on high fertility soil.

McGee

66 days

A first early type having both pink and scarlet fruited plants which are similar to June Pink and Earliana varieties.

Oxheart

90 days

Fruit—Bright rosy-pink, very large, heart shaped, shallowly furrowed from top to bottom, heavy solid flesh, very few seeds. Set in clusters of 2-7, mild flavor makes them desirable for salads, dark overgreen.

Vine—Very large, open and spreading, with slate green dense foliage.

Different from any other types, Oxheart is a popular late home garden and local market variety valued for its large size and distinctive shape.

Pearson

87 days

Fruit—Scarlet, medium to large, flattened globe, prolific. Dark overgreen. Interior ripens rapidly, good shipping variety.

Vine—Vigorous, determinate with ample foliage to cover fruit.

Originally developed by Dr. O. H. Pearson at the California College of Agric. A main crop canning and shipping type especially adapted to California and the South, being too late for commercial use in the North.

Ponderosa

90 days

Fruit—Deep purplish-pink, extremely large, flattened and rather irregular, usually ribbed and somewhat rough with tendency to crack, fleshy, few seeds and very mild flavor, dark overgreen.

Vine—Vigorous indeterminate plant, spreading with coarse medium green foliage, good coverage.

A late, large fruited variety for home garden planting.

Pritchard

78 days

All-America Selection—1933

Fruit—Medium size, globe shape, flattened at base, exterior color good red, interior color deep red, no white fiber.



Sioux

Rutgers

82 days

Fruit—Slightly larger and later than Marglobe, with an improved interior color, making it desirable for canners. Most extensively used canning variety today, dark overgreen.

Vine—Similar to Marglobe, indeterminate plant growth.

An excellent mid-season all-purpose variety of wide adaptation. Developed at the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Station from a cross of Marglobe x J. T. D. and combines Marglobe's disease resistance with J. T. D.'s quality of fruit ripening from interior outward. Useful in canning, juice making, as a popular green-wrap shipper in Florida and Texas and for home gardening in many areas.

Sioux

70 days

Fruit—Medium size, intermediate red, globe shape, uniform green fruit.

Vine—Semi-determinate, partly open.

Developed especially for Midwestern conditions by Dr. H. O. Werner of the Nebraska College of Agric. from a cross of All Red x Stokesdale. An early mid-season type possessing the uniform ripening factor which eliminates green shoulder and gives uniformly red fruits. Very popular with market growers. Sets fruit well under high temperatures.

TOMATO—Continued

Stokesdale

70 days

Fruit—Medium size, bright scarlet and almost spherical, uniform green fruit. Smaller than Marglobe.

Vine—Medium growth, productive.

An attractive second early scarlet-fruited variety about a week earlier than Marglobe, for home, market, shipping or canning usage, especially in short season areas. Stocks are field inspected by State Authorities and certified to be true to type and disease free.

Stone, New Type

85 days

Fruit—Attractive deep scarlet, medium size, deep-flat, smooth except for some ribbing on shoulders and a small blossom scar. Large seed cell and thick partitions, fine flavored and uniform ripening, dark overgreen.

Vine—Large, vigorous and spreading, dense dark green foliage protects the fruits well at peak of harvest, very hardy and productive.

Somewhat earlier and more uniform than Old Stone and similar to Greater Baltimore. An old time home garden favorite for table use and canning.

Urbana

78 days

All-America Selection—1951

Fruit—Deep scarlet, medium size and globe shape, dark overgreen. Good scarlet interior color, small stem cavity, no blossom end cavity, medium thick side wall.

Vine—Compact, determinate, with good foliage coverage.

A new high yielding variety.

Valiant

70 days

Fruit—Bright scarlet, large for an early variety, mostly deep globe shaped, smooth, medium thick walls with a light red interior.

Vine—Upright to partly spreading and green.

Good for home or early market and especially adapted to short season areas. An improved Break O'Day type.

Wisconsin No. 55

73 days

Fruit—Large size and flatter than Marglobe, excellent interior color, thick walls, no white fiber.

Vine—Spreading, but with sufficient foliage.

Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker of the Univ. of Wisconsin Agric. Exper. Station. A high yielding early variety developed especially for growing in Northern areas. A good, uniform cropper recommended for canning or home gardening.

Hybrid Tomato

Polaris

(F₁ hybrid)

67 days

Fruit—Deep scarlet, medium large, deep globe, solid flesh and mild flavor.

Dark overgreen. Fruits are meaty, contain little white fiber and small core.

Vine—Medium large, spreading with good foliage cover.

Bonny Best type, but slightly deeper fruit. Outyields standard varieties in the same maturity class.

Minnetonka

(F₁ hybrid)

85 days

Fruit—Deep scarlet red, medium large, round to deep globe, solid, excellent flavor and quality, dark overgreen.

Vine—Medium large, upright to spreading, strong and prolific.

A mid-season hybrid. It outyields varieties of comparable maturity.

Small Fruited Varieties

Used for preserves, pickles or delicious to eat fresh and uncut from the garden.

Garden Huckleberry (Solanberry)

75 days

Fruit—Purple-black in color small, round to slightly flattened, seedy, juicy and about the size of a small gooseberry.

Plant—Upright, branching, very hardy and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of *Solanum nigrum* whose berries make delicious preserves and pies when properly prepared. Inedible raw.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry 90 days (Strawberry Tomato) (Yellow)

Fruit—Deep golden-yellow, round, cherry size, seedy, very sweet and borne singly in a thin papery husk.

Plant—Procumbent, medium green smooth leaves. Heat and drought tolerant and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of *Physalis* whose sweet fruits make delicious preserves, jams and pies.

Red Cherry**75 days**

Fruit—Bright scarlet, small, round, cherry-like, borne in large clusters.

Plant—Strong and vigorous grower, spreading and much branched with dense bright green foliage, very prolific. Grown in home gardens for salads, pickling and eating fresh from vine.

Red Plum**75 days**

Fruit—Bright scarlet, small plum shaped.

Plant—Strong, vigorous, spreading thick foliage, good fruit cover.

Red Pear**75 days**

Fruit—Bright red, small, distinctly pear-shaped, about 2 inches long, produced prolifically in clusters.

Plant—Vines are small leaved and of a spreading habit.

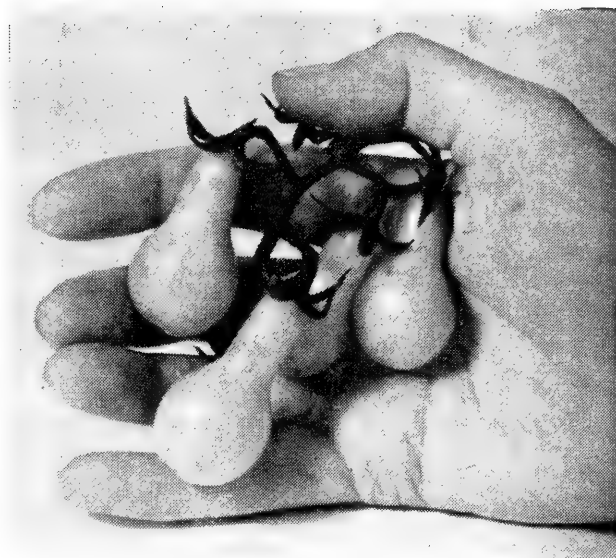
Used for eating whole, in salads and preserving.

Yellow Cherry

Similar to Red Cherry except clear yellow colored fruits.

Yellow Peach**75 days**

Similar to Red Peach except pale yellow color and of very sweet, mild flavor.



Yellow Pear

Yellow Pear**75 days**

Similar to Red Pear except in color which is clear yellow. Plants vigorous and productive; fruits delicious raw or in preserves.

Yellow Plum**75 days**

Fruits deep yellow, small plum-shaped or oval, mild flavored. Usage similar to yellow pear.

TURNIP

On the important turnip varieties we carry on a continual root selection program at our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds to keep our seed stock lots true to type, uniform and productive. We believe our stocks are equal to the best.

Maturities indicate days from field seeding to time roots are of marketable size.

White Fleshed Varieties**Cowhorn Long White****70 days**

Roots—9-12 inches long, tapering and occasionally twisted, white except for the light green exposed crown, white flesh.

Tops—Large, medium green, upright with deeply cut leaves.

Grown chiefly for stock feed but palatable when young.

Seven Top or Winter Greens**45 days**

Roots—Fibrous, tough and inedible.

A foliage turnip grown chiefly in the South as a winter crop for greens and stock grazing. Grows rapidly and produces an abundance of tender leaves.



Judging Turnip Trials at Northrup, King's Trial Grounds

TURNIP—White Fleshed Varieties—Continued

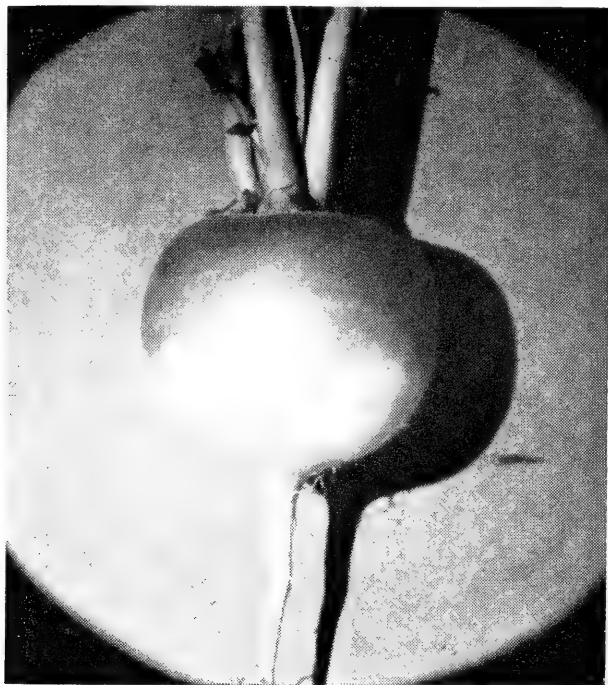
Shogoin

42 days

Roots—About 2 inches diameter top shaped, white, small.

Tops—18-20 inches, bright green, quick growing, strap leaved.

A quick growing, dual purpose variety, very popular in the South where it is used both for its high quality roots and also its tops which are delicious as greens. Foliage resistant to aphid damage.



Purple Top White Globe

Snow Ball or Early Six Weeks 50 days

Roots—3 inches in diameter, round to deep globe, smooth, pure white skin, flesh white, juicy and fine grained.

Tops—Small, erect, medium yellow-green and cut leaves.

Used for home garden and forcing.

Purple Top Strap Leaved 48 days

Roots—4-5 inches in diameter, deep flat, purplish above ground and white below, flesh white, fine textured, sweet and never stringy.

Tops—14-18 inches, erect medium green and strap leaves.

A dependable early variety for spring or fall planting and used by home or market gardeners.

Purple Top White Globe 57 days

Roots—5-6 inches in diameter, purple across top with pure white underneath. White fine grained flesh. Globular shape, smooth, flesh white.

Tops—18-22 inches, dark green.

The outstanding Turnip for home, market garden and shipping. Through years of extensive selection work, we have developed a very superior strain that is exceedingly productive and uniform.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Amber Globe

75 days

Roots—5-6 inches in diameter, globe shaped, cream color with a light green shoulder, flesh pale yellowish-white, fine grained and sweet.

Tops—Medium large, green, erect and cut-leaved.

Chiefly grown for stock feed but suitable for table use when young.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly 65 days

Roots—3-4 inches in diameter, globe-shaped, exterior orange-yellow, flesh yellow, fine grained, solid and good quality.

Tops—Small and cut leaved.

A good keeper, popular for home and market garden.

RUTABAGA

Our stocks are kept uniform, true to type and productive by years of seed stock selection at our Trial and Breeding Grounds and by careful isolation and growing in our production fields.

American Purple Top

90 days

Roots—Diameter 5-6 inches, globe-shaped, smooth, deep purplish above ground, yellowish below, creamy-yellow flesh, good keeper.

Tops—16-20 inches, erect, medium blue-green, cut leaved, medium short neck.

An old standard high yielding variety of fine flavor and good keeping quality.



American Purple Top

Laurentian**92 days**

Roots—Diameter 5-5½ inches, globular, smooth, purplish above ground, light yellow below. Flesh more fine grained than American Purple Top. Also, lighter yellow, good keeper.

Tops—15-18 inches, not as heavy as American Purple Top, otherwise similar. Very little neck.

An outstanding variety of Rutabaga, smoother, more refined roots than American Purple Top. The short neck and smooth roots make it very desirable for storage, shipping or canning.

Zwaan's Neckless Purple Top 85 days (Golden Neckless)

Roots—4-5 inches in diameter, globe to deep globe shaped, skin buff with purple shoulder above the ground, flesh deep yellow and fine grained.

Tops—Small, blue-green and cut leaved with no neck.

Similar to American Purple Top but having smaller tops and roots with no neck.

HERBS

These are plants, the leaves or seeds of which contain aromatic, essential oils that add zest and flavor to foods and drinks when used as flavoring, seasoning, or as a garnish. Many herbs are used freshly cut from the garden, while others are more commonly first dried and used chiefly in fall and winter. Where leaves are used, cut and gather when flower buds just start to form; where the seeds are wanted, gather after flowering as soon as seed pods or capsules ripen and change color. The leaves should be sorted, hung to cure in a warm dry place out of the sun, then stored in air tight jars or cans. Seeds should be rubbed or flailed out of plants after drying and curing; winnowed or screened, then dried in shallow trays and stored in jars or cans.

Anise**(Pimpinella anisum)**

Plant—Annual, 14-16 inches high.

Sweetly aromatic with finely cut leaves that are used for garnishing and seeds used for flavoring cakes, cookies and candies.

Balm**(Melissa Officinalis)**

Plant—Low perennial.

Its lemon-scented leaves are used in cold drinks, teas, liquors and also in perfume making.

Basil, Sweet**(Broad Leaf) (Ocimum basilicum)**

Plant—Leafy annual, 1½-2 feet tall, vigorous growing with light green foliage. The leaves have a spicy aroma and flavor. They are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets and salads; also in perfume making.

Borage**(Borago officinalis)**

Plant—Coarse and hairy annual, 1½-2 feet high with attractive blue, star-shaped flowers.

Young leaves have cucumber-like flavor and are used as a garnish for salads and drinks. A good bee plant.

Caraway**(Carum carvi)**

Plant—Biennial, 1½-2 feet tall. Carrot-like rosettes of leaves formed the first year are followed by umbels of white flowers and aromatic seeds the second year.

Seeds are used in breads, cakes, confectionery, soups and liquors.

Catnip or Catmint**(Nepeta cataria)**

Plant—Hardy perennial, 2-3 feet tall with a pungent mint-like aroma and small lavender flowers.

Dried leaves and shoots are used in teas. It is a good bee plant and attractive to cats.

Coriander**(Coriandrum sativum)**

Plant—Hardy annual 2-2½ feet tall with finely cut foliage and white flowers.

Seeds are large, spicy and aromatic. They are used for bakery goods, confections and beverages.

Fennel, Sweet**(Foeniculum officinale)**

Plant—Large perennial treated as an annual, with finely cut, fern-like foliage of fragrant aroma.

Young shoots are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. The seeds are used in candy making.

Horehound**(Marrubium vulgare)**

Plant—Perennial, 1-3 feet tall with woolly, gray-green leaves having a pungent aromatic odor.

Oil from leaves used for flavoring candy, lozenges and medicines.

Hyssop**(Hyssopus officinalis)**

Plant—Shrubby perennial, 1½ feet tall with attractive foliage and purple flowers.

Leaves have pungent minty aroma and are used in salads, omelets and condiments. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and also in perfume making.

HERBS—Continued

Lavender

(*Lavendula spica*)

Plant—Perennial, 2 feet tall. An attractive plant, the leaves of which contain aromatic oil with characteristic fragrance. Freshly cut it is used in salads or dried it is used in sachets and perfume making.

Marjoram, Sweet

(*Origanum marjorana*)

Plant—Tender perennial usually handled as an annual; 1½-2 feet high.

Leaves have a pleasing aromatic fragrance and are used for flavoring salads, soups, dressings and omelets.

Pennyroyal

(*Mentha pulegium*)

Plant—A low growing, hardy perennial with strong, pungent mint-like aroma and lavender flowers. Adapted to moist and shady situations.

Used as an ornamental and for flavoring extracts and medicines.

Rosemary

(*Rosemarinus officinalis*)

Plant—A hardy perennial 2-3 feet tall with attractive dark green foliage and small blue flowers.

The warm, spicy aroma is very pleasing and used in flavoring meats, soups, sauces and in perfume making.

Rue

(*Ruta graveolus*)

Plant—A hardy perennial, 1½-2 feet tall with bitter acrid taste and a peculiar unpleasant odor.

Used as flavoring in vinegar and also in medicines.

Saffron, American Safflower

(*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Plant—Annual, 1½-2 feet tall. A coarse plant with prickly leaves and thistle-like, showy, yellow flowers.

The blossoms yield a pigment used in dyeing cloth and coloring foods.

Sage, Broad Leaf

(*Salvia officinalis*)

Plant—A hardy perennial, 12-15 inches tall with grayish leaves and characteristic pleasant aroma.

Used in meats, dressings, gravies, tea and cheese making.

Savory, Summer

(*Satureia hortensis*)

Plant—Annual, 1½ feet tall with small leaves, purple and white flowers.

Entire plant pleasingly aromatic and used in salads, dressings, soups and teas.

Thyme, English

(*Thymus vulgaris*)

Plant—A low growing perennial, 10-12 inches tall with attractive, narrow, dark green leaves and purple flowers.

Useful as an ornamental and for seasoning soups, salads, dressings, omelets and gravies.

Warmwood

(*Artemisia absinthium*)

Plant—Hardy and branching perennial, 2-3 feet tall with spicy aroma and a bitter astringent taste.

Used medicinally in tonics, dressings, vermifuge and liquors.

FLOWERS

Our flower experts test and have available each year the best of the new and novelty varieties suitable to home gardening. Watch for them in our Seed Displays where they can be identified by their special cellophane outer wrapper and their GARDEN WINNER blue and gold marking.

Northrup King and Co. carries a full line of the best home garden flower varieties, some of the more popular of which are described in the following pages.

We have long established growing relationships with the best specialist flower seed growers both in the United States and abroad. All stocks are tested in our laboratory for germination and purity, and in our extensive Trial Grounds for trueness to type, fidelity to variety and qualities of plant and bloom. Our flower seeds are available in bulk by the ounce or pound, and also put up in attractive packets. Prices or information on varieties not listed will gladly be sent on request.

AGERATUM

(FLOSS FLOWER)

Hardy annual, used for cutting and bedding. Needs full sun, tolerant to dry soil. Flowers late in season.

Blue Perfection

10 to 12 inches. Violet-blue.

Midget Blue

All-America Selection—1940

4 inches, very dwarf, compact and low growing. Flowers dark blue, leaves small. Ideal for low edging.

ALYSSUM

(MADWORT)

ANNUAL TYPES

Early flowering, fragrant, edging plants. Start seed in open ground first thing in Spring.

Carpet of Snow

(A procumbens)

4 inches, very low, flat and spreading in growth. Flowers white.

Royal Carpet

(A procumbens)

All-America Selection—1953

3 to 4 inches spreading 1 foot across. Very low, spreading and compact. Densely covered with deep violet-blue fragrant flowers.

Little Gem

(Tom Thumb) (A compactum erectum)

6 inches, dwarf, compact, less spreading than above.

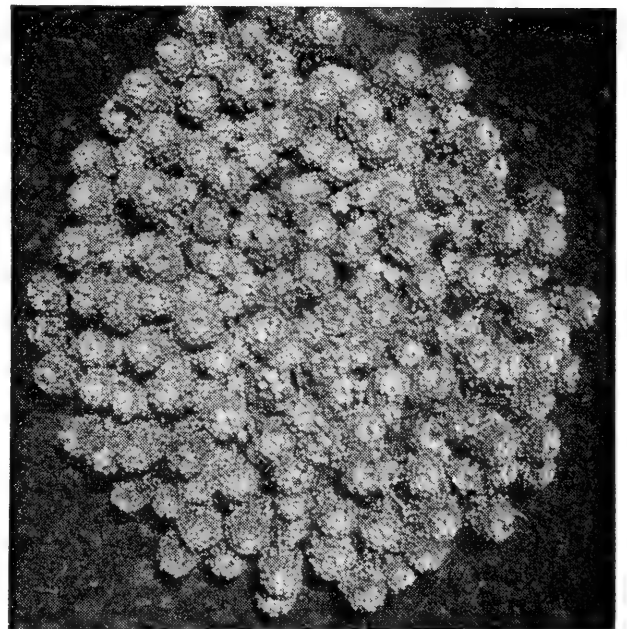
Sweet Alyssum

(A Maritimum or A. Benthami)

1 foot, taller and larger plants than above, flowers white, fragrant, early.

Violet Queen

6 inches, flowers deep violet, early fragrant. Plant compact. Excellent for edging.



Alyssum—Carpet of Snow

PERENNIAL OR HARDY ALYSSUM

For perennial border, rock garden.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum

(Basket of Gold)

1 foot, hardy, first early. Flowers golden-yellow

ANCHUSA CAPENSIS

Blue Bird

All-America Selection—1935

Hardy annual, 2 feet, flowers small, deep blue with white eye. Tolerates some shade.

ANNUAL CUT FLOWER MIXTURE

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet. Selected blend of easily grown, long stemmed varieties for bouquets.

ARCTOTIS HYBRIDS MIXED

(AFRICAN DAISY)

Semi-hardy annual, 1 foot. Daisy-like, long stemmed flowers in several colors.

ASTER

(CHINA ASTER, CALLISTEPHUS)

Half-hardy annual, 2 to 3 feet, one of the most popular annuals for cutting and beds. Asters are subject to Yellows disease, which can be partially controlled by growing under muslin, by using insecticide to kill leaf hoppers that spread the disease and by avoiding ground previously planted to Asters. Asters need rich soil, moisture and full sun. Start indoors for earliest bloom.

American (Vick's) Branching, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet, branching habit, large double flowers with fairly stiff, broad petals and long stems. Crimson, Purple, Rose Pink, White, Mixed Colors.

Ballet Wilt Resistant Mixed

Very early, full centered blooms in good color range.

Crego or Ostrich Plume, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet, branching, robust plants, long stems. Flowers with long, loose, interlaced petals. Rose Pink, White, Azure Blue, Purple, Red, Mixed Colors.

Heart of France (Wilt Resistant)

2½ feet, the best of red asters. Flowers large full, deep crimson red. Plants vigorous upright branching.

Giants of California Improved Mixed

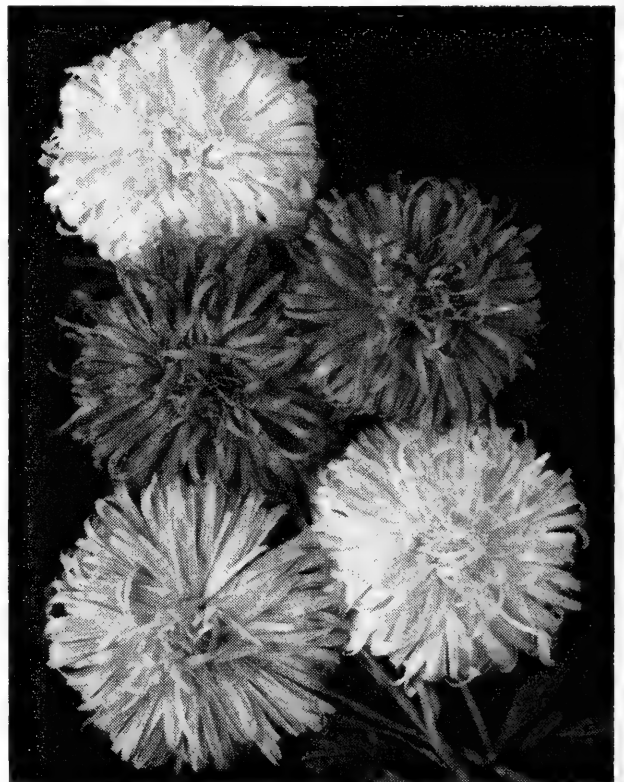
3 feet, loose interlaced petals. Flowers of Ostrich Feather or Crego type but larger and later blooming.

Powderpuffs Mixed (Bouquet Type)

2 feet, new Pom Pom type aster almost covered with dainty powderpuff-like blooms in a full range of colors. Entire plant can be cut for bouquets.

Princess Wilt Resistant Mixed

2½ feet, flowers have deep, crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by plumed guard rows. Long stemmed, excellent color mixture.



Aster—Crego or Ostrich Plume Mixed

Queen of the Market, Mixed

18 to 20 inches, flowers similar to American Branching. Plants slightly dwarfed, good blend of colors. Very early and free blooming. Blooms way ahead of most other types.

Rainbow Single Mixed

2½ to 3 feet, large, single, daisy-like yellow-centered flowers in good range of colors. Long stems, keep well, excellent for cutting.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(CORNFLOWER) (CENTAUREA CYANUS)

1 to 3 feet, hardy annual with doubled, gay flowers on long wiry stems. Easily grown, tolerant to poor soil, partial shade. Plant early Spring or in Fall. Blue, Maroon, Pink, Red, Mixed Colors.

Jubilee Gem

1 foot, doubled, clear blue flowers on dwarf compact plants. Excellent for borders.

BALSAM

(LADY SLIPPER) (IMPATIENS BALSAMINA)

Half hardy annuals, with doubled, camellia-like flowers borne on stocky attractive plants. Adapted to rich, moist soil, tolerant to partial shade.

Double Bush Gardenia Flowered Mixed

1½ to 2 feet, double rose-like flowers borne on top of dwarf bushy plants instead of a long stem as in other forms.

Tall Double Camellia Flowered Mixed

2 feet, doubled, compact flowered in many colors, some spotted, borne along stem. Foliage and plant attractive, vigorous grower.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(DOUBLE ENGLISH DAISY)

6 to 8 inches, half-hardy perennial with broad tufted leaves and dainty, doubled daisy-like flowers on long stems. Colors red, pink, white. Good for low edging. Tolerates partial shade.



Bachelor Button—Double Blue

BELLS OF IRELAND

(IRISH GREEN BELLFLOWER)
(MOLUCELLA LAEVIS)

Large, bright green delicately veined bells borne along stems. Beautiful in fresh or dried bouquets. Annual, 2½ feet.

BLUE LACE FLOWER

(LAVENDER LACE FLOWER)
(DIDISCUS OR TRACHYMENE)

Hardy annual, 2½ feet, dainty, lavender blue, lacy heads on long stems. Excellent for cutting. Slow to start and resents transplanting.

BRACHYCOME

(SWAN RIVER DAISY)

Half-hardy annual, 10 inches, dwarf, early-flowering edging and rock garden subject with dainty, daisy-like flowers in pink, blue, mauve and white.

CALENDULA

(POT MARIGOLD)

Hardy annual, 1½ feet, large and varied doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow borne on long stems. Unexcelled for cutting. Calendulas need cool weather, tolerate poor soil.

Orange King

Large, deep orange, darker center.

Pacific Beauty Dble. Mixed

Extra large, two-toned flowers with long strong stems and good colors. More heat tolerant than ordinary varieties.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

(ESCHSCHOLTZIA)

Orange (Aurantiaca)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches, golden orange, poppy-like flowers with lacy, finely cut foliage. Needs sunny, light soil, avoid transplanting. Excellent for bedding, rock gardens.

Hybrids Mixed

12 to 15 inches, fast growing early flowering mixture of orange, yellow, carmine, scarlet and white.

CALLIOPSIS

(ANNUAL COREOPSIS)

Hardy annuals 2 to 2½ feet, gay, daisy-like flowers in yellow, brown and maroon, long stems. Good for bedding and bouquets.

Fine Mixed

2½ to 3 feet, graceful, long-stemmed flowers borne profusely in shades of yellow, maroon and bicolors. For cutting or beds.

CAMPANULA

(CANTERBURY BELL, BELLFLOWER)

Biennials, 2 to 3 feet, beautiful border subjects with large, showy, bell-shaped flowers in pink, white and blue. Adapted to moist soil and partial shade.

C. Medium

(Canterbury Bells)

Single large bell-shaped flowers in pink, blue and white.

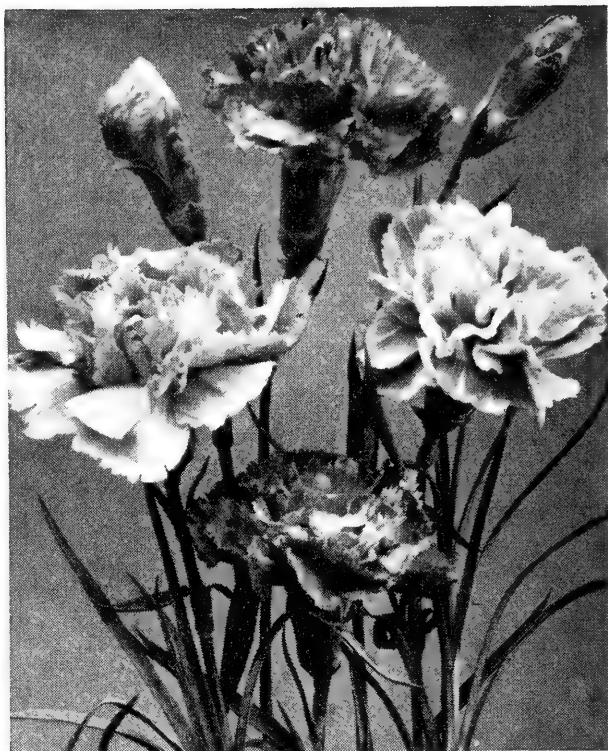
C. Calycanthema

(Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)

Similar in size and colors to above but with calyx flattened and colored giving blossom doubled effect of a small cup and saucer.



Calendula—Pacific Beauty Mixed



Carnation—Double Marguerite Mixed

CANDYTUFT

(IBERIS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches, early flowering, easily grown subjects with fragrant flowers in umbels or trusses. Good for early borders, beds and for cutting.

Umbellata Mixed Colors

Pink, white, lavender and red flowers in dense, flat topped clusters or umbels.

Hyacinth Flowered White

Heavy spikes of white, fragrant flowers, borne early and in profusion.

Perennial White (Iberis Semperviens)

1 foot, hardy, very early flowering perennial with evergreen foliage and clusters of white flowers.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

(IPOMEA SLOTERI)

Tender annual climber, 12 to 15 feet, dark green, deeply cut, attractive foliage, numerous small, scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. Vigorous grower, showy. (See Hearts and Honey Vine).

CARNATION

(DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS)

18 inches, tender perennials handled as annuals, doubled fragrant flowers on long stems in red, white, pink, yellow. Excellent for cutting. For longer bloom start indoors.

Marguerite Double Mixed

Hardy, quick flowering bedding type for outdoor garden culture. Good color range, long stems.

Chabauds Giant Mixed

Large, doubled flowers, long stems, wide color range, excellent for cutting.

CASTOR BEANS

(RICINUS)

Mixed Varieties

Tender perennial handled as annual, 7 to 10 feet tall, bold foliage plants with large cut leaves. Green, bronze and red leaved types. Excellent for background, or tropical foliage effect. Caution—For ornamental planting only. Seeds are poisonous if eaten.

CELOSIA

(COCKSCOMB)

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet, easily grown, showy plants with decorative plumes or tufts in reds or yellows. Excellent for mass plantings, for cutting and dried for winter bouquets.

Cristata Dwarf, Empress

1 foot, reddish green, attractive foliage, large dark red crested flower heads.

Cristata, Tall Red Shades

3 feet, crested, velvety heads in shades of red. Excellent in beds or for distinctive bouquets.

Cristata (Cockscomb) Toreador

All-America Selection—1955

2 feet tall, heads velvety, bright crimson, large, and borne above apple green foliage. Very showy.

Golden Fleece

(C. Plumosa)

2½ feet, feathery, golden yellow plumes. Easily grown, heat and insect tolerant. Excellent for cutting and as winter everlasting.



Celosia (Cockscomb)—Pampas Plume Mixed

Pampas Plume Mixed

(C. Plumosa)

2½ feet, large airy plumes in beautiful shades of bronze, copper, gold, pink, crimson. Showy in beds, bouquets or as everlasting.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Merry Mixture

Annual garden type, 2 to 3 feet, daisy-like flowers with long stems. Unusually wide range of bright gay colors with zoned, tricolored heads. Superb for cutting. Adapted to heavy soils.

CLARKIA ELEGANS

Double Mixed

Hardy annual, 2 feet, erect, attractive plants covered with dainty doubled flowers borne along stems. Many shades of red, pink, white and purple. Tolerates shade and poor soil.

CLEOME

(SPIDERFLOWER)

Giant Pink Queen

Hardy annual, 4 to 5 feet, large, vigorous plants with nearly continuous bloom of clear pink clusters turning to white underneath. The long graceful stamens, unique stalked seed pods plus the attractive palmate leaves make this plant interesting and decorative in background or tall border.

COLUMBINE

(AQUILEGIA)

Long Spurred Hybrids Mixed

Hardy perennials, 2½ to 3 feet, attractive plants with lobed foliage and showy, graceful, spurred flowers in a wide range of both sharp and subdued colors and bicolors. Adapted to cool, semi-shady conditions.

McKana's Giant Hybrids

All-America Selection—1955

Enormous flowers, long spurred, in wide range of colors. Hardy Perennial, 2-3 feet.

COREOPSIS

Double Sunburst

3 feet, large, golden yellow, double and semi-double blooms on long stems.

Mayfield Giants

3 feet, improved strain of C. Lanceolata Grandiflora. Tall, vigorous plants with large, single, golden yellow flowers on strong stems. Petals fluted and lacinated at edges.

COSMOS

(COSMOS BIPINNATUS)

Half-hardy annuals, 3 to 4 feet, easily grown, late summer and autumn subjects. Plants large, vigorous and with finely cut foliage. Flowers daisy-like, long stemmed with fluted petals, serrated edges. Useful for tall background, planting and cutting. Needs full sun, well drained soil.

Early Large Flowering Mixed

4 feet, early flowering strain with large flowers in red, pink and white.

Fiesta

All-America Selection—1952

2½ feet, early Klondyke type. Flowers semi-double and uniquely striped with orange and scarlet.

Orange Ruffles

(C. Hybrida Klondyke)

3 feet, early flowering, stocky plants with semi-double, deep orange blooms borne profusely from midsummer till frost.

Early Sensation, Mixed Colors

4 feet, improved giant flowered, early blooming strain in beautiful colors. Blend of red, pink and white.

Dazzler

All-America Selection—1943

Rich, deep crimson.

Radiance

All-America Selection—1948

Deep rose petals with rich crimson zone surrounding central yellow eye.



Cosmos—Early Sensation Mixed

CYNOGLOSSUM

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

Dwarf Firmament

Hardy annual, 1½ to 2 feet, dwarf, bushy, fast growing plants of easy culture. Small, indigo blue flowers nearly covering plant. Excellent for low beds or borders and for cutting.

CYPRESS VINE

(IPOMPEA QUAMOCLIT OR QUAMOCLIT PENNATA)

Tender annual vine, 10 to 15 feet. Climber with exquisitely cut, luxuriant fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red and white flowers. Excellent for screening effect on trellis, porch or fence.

DAHLIA

Rainbow Mixed

An improved special strain of annual flowering Dahlia similar to Unwins but with better color range and with a sprinkling of bronze-foliage plants to add color and interest. Highly recommended. Annual flowering. 1½-2½ feet.

Unwins Dwarf Hybrids Mixed

Tender perennials treated as annuals, 20 to 30 inches, double and semi-double flowers in many attractive colors, blooming first year from seed. Excellent for beds, low borders and as cut flowers.



Dahlia—Rainbow Mixed

DELPHINIUM

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

Hardy perennials, 3 to 5 feet, tall plants with stately spikes of showy flowers in many colors. Unsurpassed for background and tall borders or for cutting. Needs rich, deep soil and good care.

Belladonna

4 feet, light turquoise blue flowers on tall, loose spikes.

Bellamosum

4 feet, large, dark gentian blue flowers on tall loose spikes.

Gold Medal Hybrids

4 feet, tall spikes of single and semi-double

flowers in several shades of blue and purple.

Pacific Giant Hybrids Mixed

4½ feet, improved strain with immense flowers closely set on tall dense spikes. Colors range from purple and violet through blue, lavender, mauve and white. Resistant to mildew.

EVERLASTINGS

Various flowers that retain form and color after picking and are used in winter bouquets. Pick before fully open and hang upside down to cure for winter.

Globe Amaranth Mixed

(*Gomphrena Globosa*)

Hardy annual, 2 feet, heat and drouth resistant, easily grown plants with red, pink, purple and white clover-like heads that are showy in garden, summer bouquets or dried for winter use.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Mixed

(Straw Flower)

Hardy annual, 2½ feet, doubled, stiff, daisy-like flowers borne profusely on vigorous leafy plants. Shades of red, pink, salmon, yellow and white.

Straw Flowers Mixed Everlastings

A special blend of many kinds including *Acroclinum*, *Xeranthemum*, *Statice*, *Gilia*, *Helichrysum*, *Gomphrena*, *Celosias*, *Molucella* and others.



Dianthus (Pinks)—Gaiety Mixed

DIANTHUS

(SEE PINKS)

DIDISCUS

(SEE BLUE LACE FLOWER)

DIGITALIS

(FOXGLOVE)

Shirley Hybrids Mixed

Biennial 3 to 4 feet, tall spikes of showy, thimble-shaped, spotted flowers in shades of rose, light pink and white. Flowers second year. Beautiful for borders and background plantings.

DIMORPHOTHECA

(AFRICAN DAISY OR CAPE MARIGOLD)

Hybrids Mixed Colors

Hardy annuals, 12 to 15 inches, showy, daisy-like flowers thriving in warm, sunny climate. Useful for low beds, rockeries, excellent in bouquets. Shades of red, pink, yellow and orange.



Everlastings—Helichrysum Mixed

FOXGLOVE

(SEE DIGITALIS)

FORGET-ME-NOT

(MYOSOTIS)

Alpestris, Blue

Semi-hardy perennial, 10 to 12 inches, low border and rock garden plants with attractive foliage and dainty clear blue flowers. Adapted to cool, moist, partially shaded situations.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(MARVEL OF PERU—MIRABILIS JALAPA)

Tender perennial treated as annual, 2½ feet, vigorous bushy plants covered with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for background or hedging.

GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Sun loving, vigorous plants of composite family, useful in borders, mass plantings and for cutting. Heat tolerant, grows on poor soils.

Choice Annual Double Mixed

(Lorenziana)

1½ to 2 feet, long stemmed, shadowy, doubled, globular heads in shades of red, yellow, maroon and orange. Beautiful in mass plantings or borders, unexcelled for cutting.

Indian Chief (Annual)

1½ feet, large, showy, coppery red flowers with darker center and long stems, single.

Grandiflora Mixed

Hardy perennial, 20 to 24 inches. Large, daisy-like flowers in various tones and bicolors of yellow, orange-red and maroon. Very hardy and flowers over long period. Useful in borders and beautiful in bouquets.

GERANIUM

Zonale Mixed

1 to 2 feet, colorful bedding plants for summer, house plants in winter use, tender perennial. Many colors and varieties.

GEUM

(AVENS)

Mrs. Bradshaw

Tender perennial, 1½ to 2 feet. Low rosettes of strawberry-like leaves with showy, long-stemmed, doubled orange-scarlet flowers. Adapted to mild climates and often needs winter protection. Excellent in borders, rock gardens and for cutting. Popular on West Coast.

Lady Stratheden

Similar to Mrs. Bradshaw except flowers golden yellow.

GERBERA

Jamesoni Hybrids Mixed

A tender perennial with large daisy-like flowers of unsurpassed beauty. Long slender graceful petals, yellow centers, many colors. Adapted to long mild growing seasons.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(SEE EVERLASTINGS)

GODETIA

(SATIN FLOWER)

Hardy annual, 1½ feet, erect, attractive plants with doubled, rose-like flowers in red, pink, lilac and white. For beds, rock gardens and cutting. Thrives on cool, well-drained soil in partial shade.

GOURDS

Mixed Varieties, Small Fruited

Tender annual vines, trailing or climbing to 8 to 12 feet, ornamental fruits 2 to 4 inches in diameter in various shapes, sizes and colors. Round, egg-shaped, pear-like, calabash, warted, and in dark green, white, orange and bicolors. Pick before frost and dry thoroughly, then wash and wax or shellac for use as table or bowl ornament.

GYPHOPHILA

(BABY'S BREATH)

Hardy, easily grown, early blooming annuals and perennials especially desirable for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Tolerant of poor soils but one should avoid transplanting.

ANNUAL TYPES

(G. ELEGANS)

Fast growers, easy of culture.

Covent Garden

Annual white, 1 to 2 feet, small white bell-shaped flowers ¼ inch across, borne profusely over long season.

Crimson

Similar to above except flowers slightly smaller, daintier and pale crimson in color.

PERENNIAL

Paniculata, White

Hardy perennial, 3 feet, very small, dainty white flowers borne in dense, mistlike sprays. Useful in background plantings and excellent in bouquets or dried for winter use.

HEARTS & HONEY VINE

A new vine (related to Cardinal Climber) with dark green lacy foliage and small trumpet-shaped flowers which change color through the day from pinkish orange and yellow in the morning through pinkish red to rose pink and creamy white in the evening.

HELICHRYSUM

(SEE EVERLASTINGS)

HOLLYHOCK

(ALTHEA ROSEA)

Hardy perennials and annuals of easy culture and vigorous growth. Large, showy, cup-shaped single or double flowers on tall, dense spikes. Excellent for tall border or background and along fence or wall. Needs rich well-drained soil, full sun.

Annual Indian Spring

All-American Selection—1939

4 to 5 feet, semi-double fringed flowers in pink, carmine and white, blooming in late summer from spring seeding.

Chaters Tall Double Mixed

Perennial, 5 to 6 feet, large, heavily doubled flowers closely set on tall spikes, shades of red, maroon, pink, yellow and white.

Triumph Double Mixed (Perennial)

6 to 7 feet, large flowers doubled and crested in centers and fringed around edges. Beautiful color shades.

KOCHIA CHILDSI

(SUMMER CYPRESS, BURNING BUSH)

Hardy annual, 2½ to 3 feet, quick growing foliage plant for hedging or background. Flowers inconspicuous but foliage bright green, finely cut, dense and turns red in the fall. Plant habit is symmetrical, globular and dense, resembling evergreen shrub.

LARKSPUR

(ANNUAL DELPHINIUM)

Hardy annual, 3 to 4 feet, fast growing annuals with double flowers of red, pink, white, blue and purple on attractive spikes. Good for beds and excellent for bouquets. Seeds slow to germinate and should be sown first thing in Spring.

Giant Imperial

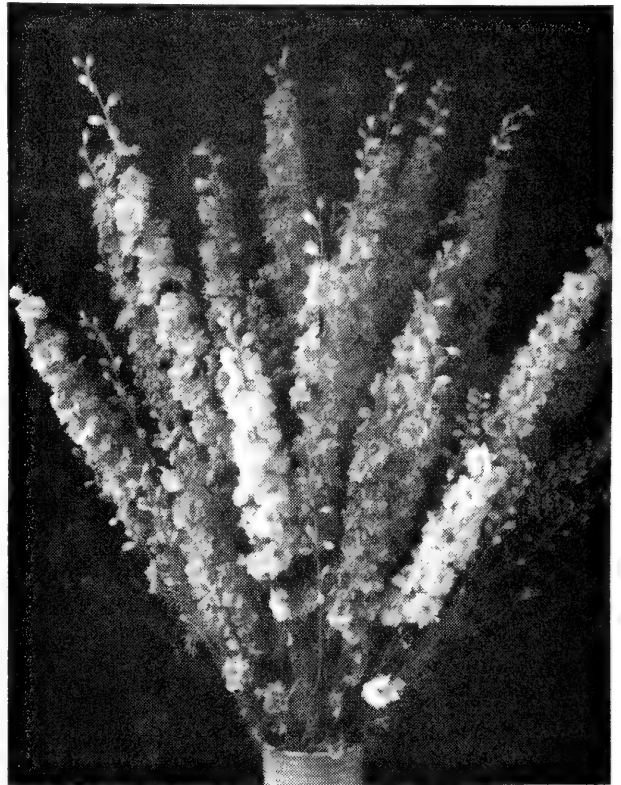
(Base Branching)

Branches freely from base with many long spikes for display or cutting. Blue, Rose Pink, Carmine, White, Lilac, Mixed Colors.

LINARIA MAROCCANA

(BABY SNAPS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 18 inches, early blooming, wide range of colors. Flowers on spikes and resemble miniature snapdragons. Excellent for early bedding, rock gardens and cutting.



Larkspur—Giant Imperial Mixed

Northern Lights

12 to 15 inches, similar to Excelsior Hybrids except wider and sharper range.

Fairy Bouquet

8 inches tall, a dwarf compact form for low edging and rock gardens.

LINUM

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)

Hardy annual, 18 inches, showy red flowers above attractive, dark green, lanceolate foliage. Desirable for beds and borders.

Perenne Blue

Easily grown early blooming, very hardy perennial with clear blue open flowers borne in profusion.

LOBELIA COMPACTA

Crystal Palace

Hardy annual, 4 to 6 inches, very dwarf, compact, erect plants with reddish green leaves and showy sapphire blue flowers. Excellent for edging, rock gardens.

Emperor William

Similar in habit to Crystal Palace but light gentian blue flowers with soft green foliage.

LUPINS

Leguminous plants with colorful pea-shaped flowers and attractive palmate foliage. Avoid acid soils and unnecessary moving.

Annual Mixed (Hartwegi Type)

2 feet, spikes of pea-shaped, blue, pink, yellow and white flowers borne above handsome foliage. Useful in beds or for cutting.

Russell's Hybrid Mixed

(Lupinus Polyphyllus) (Perennial)

3 feet, attractive digitate foliage, stately compact spikes of showy pea-shaped flowers in beautiful range of colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA

(MALTESE CROSS)

Hardy perennials, 3 feet, brilliant clusters of fiery scarlet, cross-shaped flowers. Suitable for borders and bouquets.

MARIGOLD

(TAGETES)

Hardy annuals. Widely adapted, easily grown, tolerant to heat, drouth and poor soil. Useful for cut flowers, bedding and borders. Dwarf French types best in Northern short season areas or for edging. African types later blooming, larger flowered, adapted to background use. Both types desirable for bouquets.

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE TYPES

(T. ERECTA)

Tall plants, large blooms, later flowering. Excellent for cutting, tall beds and borders.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Hybrids Mxd.

All-America Selection—1938

3 to 4 feet, large chrysanthemum type flowers in orange, yellow and primrose, with long, quilled, incurved petals.

Crown of Gold

(Collarette)

All-America Selection—1937

20 to 24 inches, odorless foilage, early blooming. Orange flowers with short center petals and quilled, curved outer petals.

Fluffy Ruffles

18 to 24 inches, early flowering and rather dwarf with extremely large loose, ruffled and frilled heads of deep orange.

Glitters

All-America Selection—1951

2½ feet, chrysanthemum flowered type with clear yellow heads of tightly curled center florets. Very early for African class, free flowering and long stemmed.

Goldsmith

(Mission Giant Type)

All-America Selection—1941

2 to 3 feet, chrysanthemum flowered type. Flowers globular, golden-orange, with incurved petals. Early blooming.

Guinea Gold

(Carnation Flowered Type)

All-America Selection—1933

2 to 2½ feet, golden-orange flowers with loose heads and broad flat petals.

Smiles

New improved variety with large peony like blooms of deep golden yellow. 2-3 feet.

Sunset Giant Mixed

(Gigantea Type)

3 to 4 feet tall, vigorous plants. Enormous dahlia-like blooms in shades of orange and yellow. Largest flowered of marigolds.

Mixed

(Fistulosa Types)

2½ to 3 feet, large, doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow. A good blend of the large flowered types for cutting and medium tall borders.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH TYPES

(T. PATULA)

Dwarf floriferous plants, small, showy flowers, early blooming. Excellent for edging, low borders and cutting.

Butterball

All-America Selection—1942

8 to 10 inches, extra dwarf, compact plants. Globular butter-yellow flowers.



Marigold—Naughty Marietta

Color Magic

Dwarf plants with large double flowers in very wide array of colors and bi-colors—orange, yellow, red, bronze, maroon in many attractive combinations.

Harmony

12 to 14 inches, early blooming, floriferous, colorful. Orange center, reddish maroon edges.

Rusty Red (Fandango)

Double rust red blooms edged with gold. 2 inches across, medium dwarf plants. Height, 12 inches.

Parisian Hybrids Mixed

A new sensational range of colors and bi-colors in doubled, 2 inch flowers on dwarf, deep green plants. Annual, 1 foot.

Tangerine

Doubled, rich tangerine-orange flowers, 2 inches across. Borne on compact bushy plants. Height 15 inches.

Spry Hybrids Mixed

Very dwarf, early and free flowering. Flowers doubled, yellow, orange, and bicolored. Height 9 inches.

Spry

9 inches, early blooming, floriferous, compact habit. Harmony type but dwarfer and with clear yellow center and maroon edges.

DWARF FRENCH SINGLE

Flash

18 inches, single flowers with orange center in vivid shades of red, orange, reddish yellow.

MORNING GLORY

Annual climbers, 10 to 12 feet, vigorous vines with large, attractive leaves, showy trumpet-shaped flowers. Need light, warm soil. Too rich or moist soil decreases flowering. Desirable for trellises, fences, screening.

Crimson Rambler

(*Convolvulus*)

Fast growing, floriferous with medium sized bright crimson flowers.

Candy Pink (Ipomea)

Large rich pink flowers borne profusely above attractive cleft leaves. 6-10 feet.

Heavenly Blue (Ipomea)

Large, clear sky blue flowers with cream colored throat. Easily grown, free flowering. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of flowering vines.

Pearly Gates (Ipomea)

All-America Selection—1942

Large, pure white flowers shading to cream color in throat.

Scarlett O'Hara (Ipomea)

All-America Selection—1939

Large, bright, wine red flowers, attractive cleft leaves. Later flowering than Heavenly Blue and not a strong climber.

Mixed Colors

(*Convolvulus*)

The old-fashioned favorite morning glory with medium sized flowers in many colors borne profusely all summer.

Naughty Marietta

All-America Selection—1947

Annual 12 to 15 inches, plants dwarf and very early blooming. Flowers about 2 inches across, clear yellow with starred maroon center. Excellent for edging.

Ruffled Red

New, different and attractive. Flowers rich mahogany with gold piping around edges. Blooms are gracefully ruffled and with tufted center. 1 foot tall.

Mexican Dwarf Gnome

(*Tagetes Signata Pumila*)

10 inches, dwarf, compact plants with miniature single yellow flowers borne in great profusion. Excellent rock garden and edging subject.

MIGNONETTE

(*RESEDA ODORATA*)

Annual, 12 inches, vigorous, leafy plants with small inconspicuous spikes of highly fragrant flowers. Desirable for bouquets and to add fragrance to garden.

MOONFLOWER

(*IPOMEA NOCTIFLORA* OR
I. GRANDIFLORA ALBA)

Climbing annual, 10 to 12 feet, vigorous vines with large, heart-shaped leaves and large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers.



Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue

MOSS ROSE

(PORTULACA) (SUN PLANT)

Annual, 6 inches, easily grown, colorful subjects with attractive quill-like foliage and open cup-shaped flowers in wide range of colors. Thrives in light soils under full sun. Excellent for edging, borders, rock gardens.

Double Mixed

A large percentage of double and semi-double rose-like flowers in many hues and colors.

Single Mixed

Very floriferous and hardy. Produces a gay colorful border under adverse conditions.



Portulaca or Moss Rose—Double Mixed

Jewel

Very large open, single flowers of showy carmine pink. Beautiful for edging and borders.

MYOSOTIS

(SEE FORGET-ME-NOT)

NASTURTIIUM

(TROPAEOLUM)

Annual, old time favorites with colorful, spurred, fragrant flowers on long stems. Leaves smooth, round and attractive. Nasturtium thrives with little care and on poor soil if conditions are cool and moist. Excellent for bouquets and in borders or beds.

DOUBLE TYPES

Doubles, semi-doubles and some singles. Fragrant, free flowering.

Dwarf Cherry Rose

Bright Cerise, doubled flowers on dwarf compact plants.



Nasturtium—Glorious Gleam Hybrids Mixed

Dwarf Golden Globe

10 to 12 inches, golden yellow flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

Dwarf Scarlet Globe

10 to 12 inches, fiery orange-scarlet flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

Golden Gleam

All-America Selection—1933

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, bright golden-yellow, fragrant flowers. Excellent for cutting.

Scarlet Gleam

All-America Selection—1935

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, sharp fiery orange-scarlet flowers on medium-sized plants. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

Glorious Gleam Hybrids Mixed

All-America Selection—1935

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, wide range of sharp and pastel colors. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

SINGLE TYPES

Large, spurred single flowers in many colors and hues. More vigorous and hardy in some areas than double types.

Dwarf Choice Colors Mixed

12 to 15 inches, useful for bedding, borders and bouquets.

Tall Choice Colors Mixed

Climbs or trails to 5 feet, desirable for trellises, fences, banks and window boxes.

NEMESIA

Triumph Hybrids Mixed

Annual, 8 to 10 inches, dwarf, neat plants with dainty orchid-like flowers in beautiful range of soft and sharp colors. Excellent in borders, mass plantings, rockeries and for cutting.

NEMOPHILA

(BABY BLUE EYES)

Insignis Blue

Annual, 6 to 8 inches, fast growing, dwarf annual with blue, cup-shaped flowers and white centers. Tolerates shade. Useful in low borders, rock gardens and as ground cover.

NIEREMBERGIA

(DWARF CUP FLOWER)

Purple Robe

Annual, 6 inches, dwarf, compact, very floriferous. The ball-shaped plants literally covered with showy violet blue cup-shaped flowers. Excellent for low edging, rock gardens, window boxes.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

(FLOWERING TOBACCO)

Annual, showy, highly fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers opening toward evening. Useful in mass plantings, borders or for bouquets.

Crimson Bedder

15 inches, velvety deep crimson.

Sensation Daylight Mixed

2 feet, more compact in habit, a wider color range than other strains, opens and flowers earlier in day. Shades of red, pink, chocolate, white. Very fragrant.

NIGELLA

(LOVE IN A MIST)

Miss Jeckyll

Annual, 15 to 18 inches, quick growing plants with finely cut fern-like foliage and clear blue, doubled flowers half hidden among leaves. Useful for borders or bouquets.

OLD FASHIONED GARDEN

Annuals, medium height. A very carefully made blend of many of the best medium height annuals of easy culture. Wide array of varieties, types and colors.

PANSY

(VIOLA TRICOLOR)

Half-hardy perennials usually handled as annuals, 6 inches, dwarf attractive plants with large, variously colored flowers on long stems. Excellent for low borders and edging, rock gardens and window boxes. Pansies thrive in fairly light but moist soil under cool conditions.

Felix

Large round blooms in many colors with unique pencilled or "whiskered" faces. A very interesting novelty Pansy.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed

A good blend of many colors and types with large faces, long stems and extended period of bloom.

Swiss Giant Mixed (and in Colors)

Very large, velvety, round faced flowers in unusually wide array of colors and color combinations.



Pansy—Swiss Giants Mixed

PETUNIA

Hardy annuals, one of the most popular and widely grown garden subjects. Vigorous leafy plants with showy, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers borne profusely over long period of bloom. May be seeded direct to garden or for earlier longer bloom, started indoors in flats in early spring.

BALCONY TYPES

(PETUNIA PENDULA OR TRAILING)

18-24 inches, trailing plants, heavy foliage, large velvety flowers. Excellent for beds, borders, window boxes and cutting. **Blue, Crimson, Rose, Pink, Star of California, Mixed Colors.**

HYBRIDA OR BEDDING TYPES

1½ feet, the commonly used bedding type. Vigorous, medium sized plant, good sized flowers, blooming profusely over extended period. For most bedding or border purposes these are very desirable.

Blue Bee

Mid-blue or light violet.

General Dodds

Blood red, crimson.

Howards Star

Red with white star.

Radiance

All-America Selection—1941

A brilliant cerise rose.

Rose King

Rose pink.

Velvet Blue

Violacea—deep violet.

White King

Pure white.

Mixed Colors

A good, vigorous, free flowering mixture of all colors.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA TYPES

6 to 12 inches, excellent for low edging, window boxes, rock gardens.

Blue Bedder Improved

Compact, dwarf plants with large clear mixed blue flowers. Excellent for bedding.

Fire Chief

All-America Selection—1950

12 to 15 inches, a fairly dwarf, compact variety with bright oriental scarlet flowers. One of the showiest and reddest petunias ever developed.

Rose of Heaven

12 inches, rose pink.

Crown Jewels

A truly beautiful new strain of F₂ hybrid color varieties blended into an unsurpassed mixture. Fine distinct colors including fiery scarlet, mid-blue, creamy yellow (new to Petunias), deep velvety blue, and salmon pink. The hybrid parentage gives not only clear and beautiful colors, but large flowers, many blooms per plant all season and uniformity of habit.

Rosy Morn

8 inches, pink with white throat.

Snowball Improved

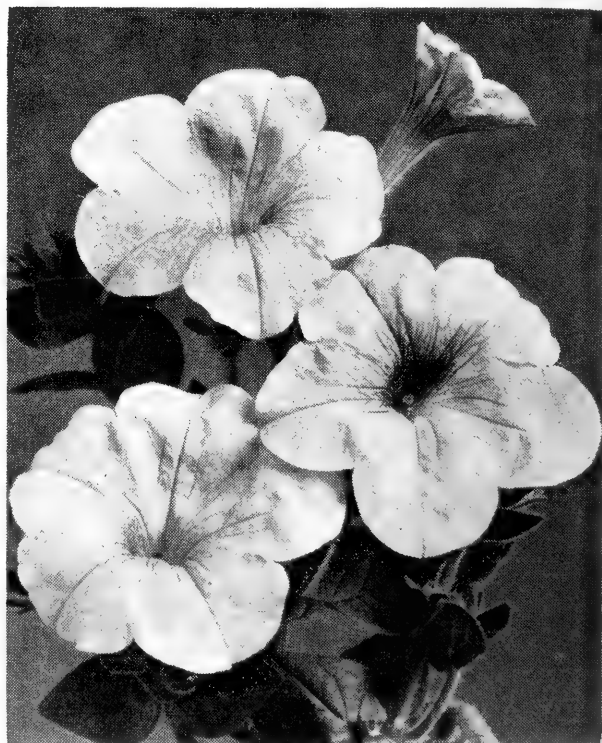
12 to 18 inches, large, round, clear white flowers on uniformly dwarf compact plants.

LARGE FLOWERED AND GRANDIFLORA TYPES

15 to 18 inches, these are the fancy hand pollinated types with heavy foliage, gigantic, fringed, ruffled and veined flowers. Excellent for borders, window boxes, special beds.

Giants of California Mixed

16 inches, huge, fringed blooms with open veined throats in beautiful range of colors.



Petunia—Hybrida Mixed

Fluffy Ruffles Mixed

16 inches, very large, heavily ruffled, veined and bicolored flowers in many colors.

Theodosia

Very large, fringed rose-pink blooms with veined, golden throats.

NEW F₁ HYBRID PETUNIAS

Ballerina

All-America Selection—1952

A true F₁ Hybrid. Uniformly dwarf, compact, free flowering. Blooms large, fringed, soft salmon pink.

Comanche

All-America Selection—1953

True F₁ Hybrid. Uniform, compact habit and very free flowering. Flowers large, numerous, bright scarlet and hold color well in full sun.

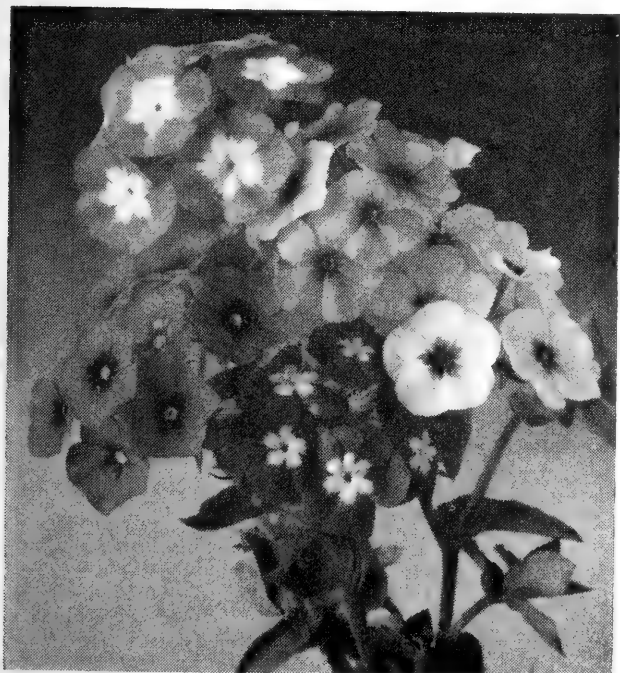
Linda

Another true F₁ Hybrid of compact habit and vigorous, free flowering growth. Flowers medium large, clear silvery light salmon pink.

Prima Donna

All-America Selection—1955

New F₁ Hybrid. Flowers large, fringed, bright rose pink. Plants dwarf, uniform and very free flowering. Height 12-15 inches.



Phlox—Drummondii Grandiflora Mixed

PHLOX

(ANNUAL PHLOX)

Drummondii Grandiflora

15 inches, vigorous, free flowering annuals that add color to any garden. Showy clusters of flowers in extremely wide range of colors, some solid, others with eye. Chamois Rose, Scarlet, White, Mixed Colors.

Dwarf Mixed

(Nana Compacta)

8 to 10 inches, dwarf, compact plants literally covered with bloom over long period in very complete range of sharp and pastel colors. Unsurpassed for edging or low border.

Cuspidata Mixed

(Star Phlox)

12 inches, beautiful blend of gay colored flowers with starred or toothed edges. Very showy.

Art Shades Mixed

All-America Selection—1935

Soft pastel shades of large bicolored flowers with eye.

Globe

All-America Selection—1952

4-6 inches, very dwarf, compact, mound-like plants literally covered with flowers in shades of red, pink, white. Good for low edging, borders or rock gardens.

PINKS

(DIANTHUS)

Chinensis Double Mixed

(China Pinks)

15 inches, easily grown, colorful, fragrant doubled flowers in heavy clusters occurring in shades of red, pink, salmon, white and bicolors. Excellent for borders, cutting.

Brilliant Mixed

(Heddewiggi)

15 inches, large, round, plain-edged zoned flowers in a very vivid range of colors, very showy, fragrant and easily grown.

Gaiety

(Heddewiggi Laciniatus)

12 inches, large, mostly single, deeply fringed flowers in very wide range of gay colors and color combinations. Desirable for beds, borders and bouquets.

Double Gaiety Carnation Shades Mixed

1 foot, doubled, fringed flowers of large size and in many colors including salmon and scarlet. Excellent for garden beds and as cut flowers.

POPPY

(PAPAVER)

Easily grown old time favorites whose gay color and graceful habit add cheer to any garden. Poppies need a well drained soil, full sun and resent transplanting.

SHIRLEY TYPE

Annuals, desirable in beds, borders, rock gardens.

Double Sweet Briar

2½ feet, large, long stemmed, all double deep pink flowers. A truly beautiful poppy.

Double Mixed Colors

2½ to 3 feet, doubled, satiny flowers on long wiry stems. Many colors and bi-colors. Easily grown, early to bloom.

ICELAND

(P. NUDICAULE)

Perennial, 1½ feet, suitable for borders, and rock gardens.

Mixed Colors

Early blooming, long stemmed, fluted flowers in shades of orange, yellow, pink and white.

ORIENTAL

(P. ORIENTALE)

Mixed Colors

Perennial, 2 to 3 feet, hardy, early flowering with large cup-shaped flowers in red, orange, pink and white.

PORTULACA

(SEE MOSS ROSE)

PYRETHRUM

(PAINTED DAISY)

Robinson's Giant Hybrids

Perennial, 1½ feet, hardy, early blooming, colorful. Large, single flowers in beautiful shades of crimson, scarlet, pink and white. Excellent for cutting, showy in beds and borders.

ROCK GARDEN MIXTURE

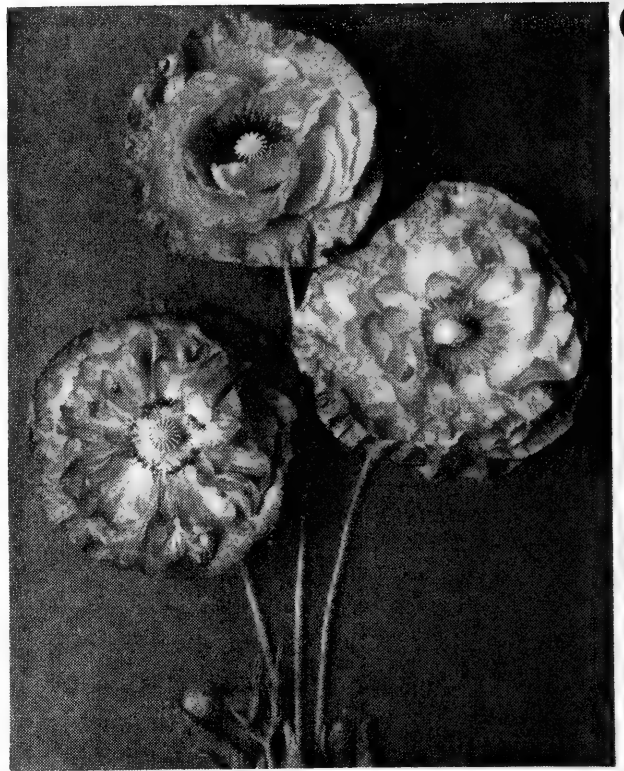
Selected blend of best dwarf varieties suitable for rock garden planting.

Dwarf Annual Mixed

Selected annual varieties for adding variety and change to rock gardens.

Dwarf Perennial Mixed

Best hardy dwarf perennials for rockeries.



Poppy—Shirley Double Sweet Briar

SALPIGLOSSIS

(PAINTED TONGUE)

Large Flowering Mixed (Emperor Type)

Annual, 2½ feet, easily grown, free flowering, with showy, trumpet-shaped, veined flowers in beautiful array of many soft and pastel colors. Beautiful in garden beds and unsurpassed for cutting.

SALVIA

(FLOWERING OR SCARLET SAGE)

Annuals, 1 to 2 feet, bright scarlet flowers blooming in late summer and fall. Excellent for borders, especially showy next to evergreens, good in bouquets.

Bonfire (Clara Bedman)

18 inches, free flowering, vigorous plants with bright scarlet spikes.

Blaze of Fire

10 to 12 inches, very early flowering, very dwarf. Blooms brilliant scarlet.

St. Johns Fire

8 to 10 inches, earliest flowering, most dwarf and compact in habit of all the Salvias. Dense spikes of bright scarlet.

Farinacea Blue Bedder

Tender perennial flowering first year from seed. 2½ to 3 feet, pale, wedgwood blue, tubular flowers on tall spikes. Excellent border plant and beautiful in fresh or everlasting bouquets.

SCABIOSA

(MOURNING BRIDE) (PINCUSHION FLOWER)
(SCABIOUS)

Blue Moon (Annual)

Imperial Giant type, 3 feet, large, doubled globular heads of deep lavender blue flowers on long wiry stems. Suitable for tall borders, excellent in bouquets.

Giant Mixed Colors (Annual)

2½ to 3 feet, large doubled heads of fragrant, long stemmed flowers in many colors. Excellent for mass plantings and as cut flowers.

Caucasica Giant Hybrids (Perennial) (Blue Bonnet)

2 feet, hardy, long flowering subjects with long stems and showy doubled flower heads in shades of blue and lavender.

SCHIZANTHUS

(POOR MAN'S ORCHID) (BUTTERFLY BUSH)

Wisetonensis Mixed

Annual, 1½ feet, bushy plants with lacy foliage and dainty butterfly shaped flowers delicately marked and veined in wide range of pastel colors. Excellent in beds, for pot culture and as cut flower.

SHASTA DAISY

(CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM)

Alaska

Perennial, 2 feet, large, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers, borne on long stems. Suitable for borders, mass plantings, bouquets.

SNAPDRAGON

(ANTIRRHINUM)

Easily grown annuals with fragrant, showy spikes of uniquely shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

Magic Carpet Dwarf Mixed

4 to 6 inches, plants of very dwarf, creeping habit. Colors soft, rich and in wide range. Excellent for low borders, edging, rock gardens.

Tall Rust Resistant

2 to 3 feet, crimson, rose, pink, white, yellow, mixed colors.

Tetra Giant Ruffled Mixed

Dense spikes of closely set very large ruffled blooms in wide range of best colors. A very superior strain.

STATICE SINUATA

(SEA LAVENDER) (THRIFT)

Annual Mixed

Annual, 2 feet, dainty, cup-shaped flowers closely set in geometric arrangement on stems. Very wide array of sharp and pastel colors. Beautiful in border and for summer cutting, also excellent everlasting for winter bouquets.

STOCKS

(MATHIOLA INCANA)

Annuals, 1 to 2½ feet, large, showy, doubled flowers borne on dense spikes. Flowers fragrant, in beautiful range of colors and unsurpassed for cutting. Stocks need long mild-growing season and rich, well drained soil.

Dwarf Double Ten Weeks Mixed

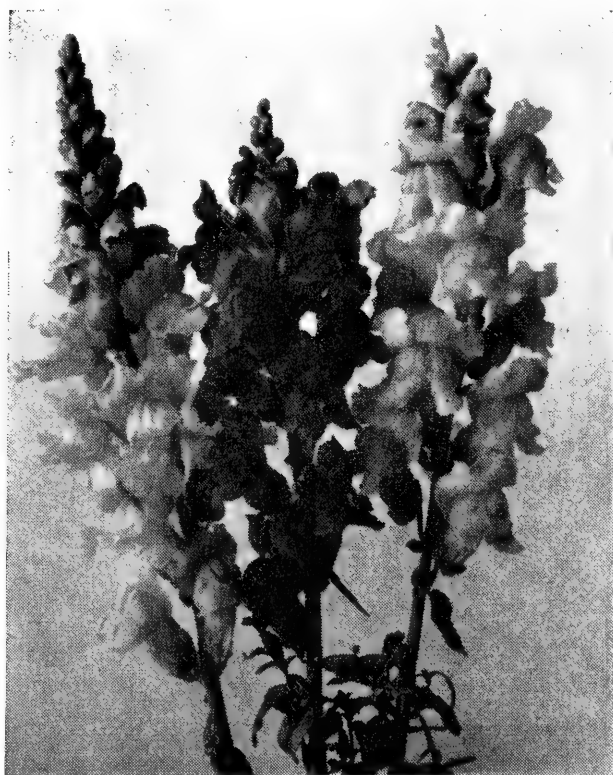
1 foot, dwarfer plants, earlier blooming strain for shorter growing season. Excellent for borders and cutting.

Double Giant Imperial (Bismarck)

2 feet, taller plants, later blooming. Needs long mild climate. Beautiful in borders and ideal for cutting. Blood Red, Lavender, Purple or Dark Blue, Rose Pink, White, Mixed Colors.

Trysomic Giant Imperial Mixed

2½ feet, this remarkable achievement in plant breeding gives a strain with 85% double flowered plants. Size of bloom, spike and color range excellent.



Snapdragon—Tall Rust Resistant Mixed

SUNFLOWER

(**HELIANTHUS**)

Dwarf Double Sun Gold

Annual, 4 to 5 feet, vigorous plants, highly doubled, chrysanthemum-like flowers of bright golden yellow. Excellent for bold background effect or along wall.

SWEET ALYSSUM

(**SEE ALYSSUM**)

SWEET PEAS

ANNUAL TYPES

Fast growing, cool season, flowering vines popular everywhere for outdoor display and for cutting. The long stemmed, fragrant blooms occur in countless shades and colors. Start seed early so vines grow during cool weather. Keep flowers picked to prolong blooming.

Spencer Standard, Late, or Summer Flowering

This is the standard type of improved sweet peas grown widely in cool areas. Large, fragrant, long stemmed, waved flowers in wide range of varieties and colors.

Ambition—Rosy lavender.

Black Diamond—Maroon.

Bonnie Briar—Rose pink.

Capri—Light blue.

Chieftain—Satin mauve.

Flagship—Deep blue.

Gigantic—Large white, black seeded.

Highlander—Lavender.

Huntsman—Bright scarlet.

Mable Gower—Clear amid blue.

Master Cream—Cream.

Miss California—Salmon cream pink.

Pinkie—Rose pink.

Red Boy—Rich crimson.

Royal Purple—Rich purple.

Tangerine—Rich orange.

Warrior—Deep maroon.

Welcome—Dazzling scarlet.

Spencer Choice Mixed

A good mixture with proper proportion of all the best Spencer colors and varieties.

Fantasy or Unwins Stripe Mixed (Butterfly Hybrids)

A real novelty in sweet peas. Large, ruffled blossoms in shades of maroon, red, lavender, carmine and apricot-variegated and striped with cream background.

Floribunda Mixed

A new improved strain of Cuthbertson type combining earliness, heat tolerance plus one to two more blooms per cluster than ordinary varieties.

Spencer Early or Winter Flowering

Faster growth, earlier bloom and shorter plants than Standard Spencers. Recommended for greenhouse forcing, fall and winter culture in South and for earliest bloom in other areas. Blossom size, color range and fragrance are good, stems are long.

Gingham—A new variety, exceedingly large flowered with enormous flushed rose blooms changing to salmon rose under artificial light.

Hope—Pure white, black seeded.

Memory—Rosy lavender.

Shirley Temple—Rose pink.

Supreme Orange—Cerise orange.

Top Sergeant—Blased red crimson.

Waves—Medium blue.

Mixed Colors

Spring Flowering Cuthbertson Strain

More tolerant to heat and low humidity than other types. Between standard and early flowering classes in maturity and plant growth. Flowers early, large, long stemmed, wavy. Excellent in areas of hot dry summers. Beautiful range of colors.

Danny—Dark navy blue.

Frances—Salmon pink.

Frank G.—Lavender.

Janet—White, black seeded.

Jimmy—Scarlet.

Liza—Maroon.

Lois—Clear rose pink.

Marion—Cream, black seeded.

Tommy—Clear marine blue.

Mixed colors

SWEET PEAS—Continued

Multiflora Early Flowering Mixed

(Zvolanek's)

A new strain with larger and 1 to 3 more blooms per cluster than other varieties. Stems are long, with 6 to 8 large ruffled blooms each, making bouquets fuller and more beautiful.

PERENNIAL OR HARDY

(LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS)

Perennial vine, 5 to 6 feet, a vigorous leguminous vine coming up each year from perennial roots. Showy pink, white and red pea-shaped flowers, attractive compound leaves.

SWEET SULTAN

(CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS)

Mixed

Annual, 2½ feet, large, doubled, fragrant flowers similar in shape to Scotch Thistle. Shades of yellow, pink, red and lavender. Desirable for cutting or borders.

SWEET WILLIAM

(DIANTHUS BARBATUS)

Biennial, fragrant, 2 feet, easily grown, early flowering biennials occasionally blooming first year from seed. Heavy clusters of single or double flowers in shades of pink, red, maroon and white. For beds, borders and cutting.

Double Mixed

Long lasting, double blooms in dense trusses, comes 40 to 50% double from seed.

Single Mixed

Old fashioned favorite, showy, fragrant, single flowers in clusters.

VERBENA

Tender perennial handled as annual. 1 foot, easily grown, showy annuals that are tolerant to summer heat and dry conditions. Colorful, fragrant flowers in attractive heads borne upright on low branching plants. Excellent for edging, low borders, rock gardens and cutting.

Mammoth Flowering

Vigorous, long blooming, good sized clusters. Pink Shades, Blue Shades, Scarlet, Mixed Colors.

Rainbow Carpet

New improved strain with dwarf, compact plants and a very wide range of colors. Very early to bloom. Flowers have eyes of contrasting colors. Excellent for low borders and edging. 8-10 inches.



Verbena—Hybrida Mammoth, Mixed

Salmon Glory

Large clusters of brilliant salmon-pink flowers.

Sparkle

(Dwarf Erect)

8 to 10 inches, a new strain with compact, dwarf plants and erect dense clusters of bloom. Flowers are vivid scarlet with white eye. Excellent for edging and borders.

VINCA ROSEA

(PERIWINKLE)

Mixed Colors (Scotch Type)

Tender perennial treated as annual. 15 inches, neat, symmetrical plants, attractive, dark glossy foliage. Solitary pink and white flowers borne till late fall. Very tolerant to heat, insects and diseases. Excellent border or bedding plants.

VIOLA CORNUTA

(TUFTED PANSY; GARDEN VIOLA)

Mixed Colors (Scotch Type)

Perennial, 6 inches, dainty pansy-like flowers in shades of lavender, purple, yellow, apricot. Thrives in moist, partially shady spots. Blooms first year from seed. Excellent for edging, rock gardens and low borders.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

(MALCOMIA MARITIMA)
(FRENCH FORGET-ME-NOT)

Mixed Colors

Annual, 6 to 8 inches, fast growing, early blooming little annuals with small, fragrant flowers in shades of lilac, rose and white. Suitable for rock garden, low borders and edging.

WALLFLOWER

(CHEIRANTHUS)

Single Annual Mixed

Annual, 8 to 12 inches, fragrant racemes of four-petaled flowers in soft and pastel shades of yellow, red and brown. Needs cool, moist conditions. Good in borders, rock garden, excellent for bouquets.

ZINNIA

Annuals, 1 to 3 feet, this popular, widely grown annual belongs in some form or other in most every garden. Zinnias are colorful, easily grown and adapted to both bedding and cutting. Plant seed directly to garden after soil and air are warm, and avoid moving plants.

California Giants

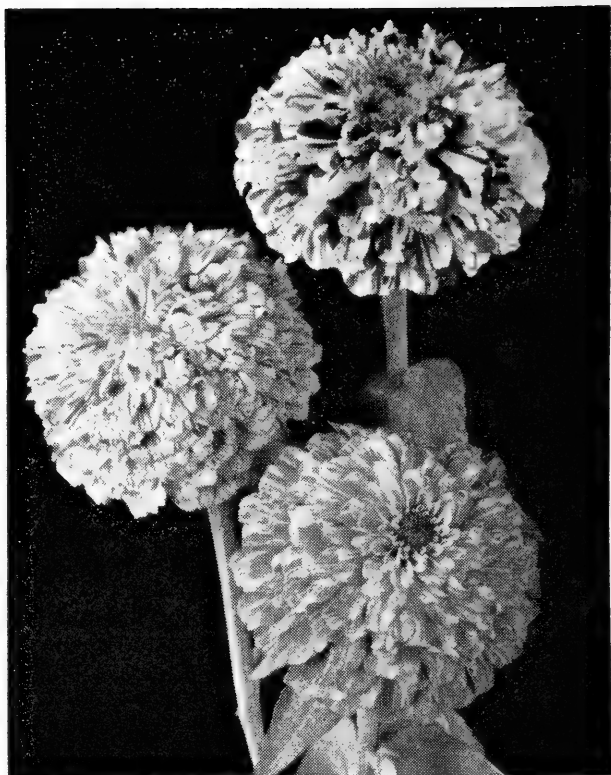
2 to 3 feet, very large (5 to 6 inches across) doubled flowers in many colors. Flowers slightly larger, more flattened and petals more loosely arranged than Dahlia Flowered types. Orange, Purple, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, White, Mixed.

Dahlia Flowered

2 to 3 feet, similar to California Giants but slightly smaller in diameter, of greater depth and with petals more tightly arranged. Crimson, Orange, Purple, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, White, Mixed.



Zinnia—Lilliput or Pompon Mixed



Zinnia—Peppermint Stick

Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints

3 feet, very large, doubled flowers in many soft and pastel colors, and with bicolor effect as individual petals are overlaid toward center of flower with golden yellow. Suitable for bedding or cut flower use.

Lilliput, Pompon, or Tom Thumb

12 to 18 inches, dwarfier plants than preceding types with small, highly doubled flowers borne in profusion over long period. Suitable for borders and edging, excellent in bouquets. Orange, Purple, Salmon Rose, Scarlet, White, Yellow, Mixed.

Peppermint Stick

1½ feet, something really different in zinnias. Medium sized Pompon type flowers with petals gaily striped in combinations of orange, carmine, white and yellow. About 70% are striped, balance solid colors.

Persian Carpet

All-America Selection—1952

An improved form of Mexican Zinnia with longer flowers and a wider color range. Plants dwarf, compact and covered with small dahlia-like blooms the size of a silver dollar. Shades and bicolors of gold, bronze, orange and red. A good edging or hedging zinnia.

ZINNIA—Continued

Red Riding Hood

(Double Gracillima Type)

12 to 15 inches, dwarf plants, doubled, button-like flowers of bright scarlet, about 1 inch in diameter. Desirable for borders, edging and bouquets.

CACTUS FLOWERED OR GIANT FANTASY TYPES

Blaze

All-America Selection—1954

The only 1954 All-America Winner. A giant Cactus Flowered (Giant Fantasy) type with large, ruffled scarlet-orange flowers. A new color in this class.



Zinnia—Giant Fantasy

Floradale Scarlet

Very large cactus-flowered (Giant Fantasy) type of vivid scarlet color. Petals gracefully fluted, giving flowers an airy ruffled appearance. An outstandingly good variety.

Giant Fantasy

2½ to 3 feet, an improved giant strain of Fantasy or Cactus Flowered Zinnia with enormous, ruffled, shaggy flowers having gracefully twisted and fluted petals. Good color range, made up by special blend. Excellent for mass plantings, borders, cutting.

Giant Cactus Flowered Hybrids Mixed (Burpee Hybrids)

2½ to 3 feet, flowers large, showy and with curled and fluted petals. Colors mostly pastel in several shades. A very good Zinnia.

Ice Cream

A new exciting color in this Giant Fantasy (Cactus Flowered) type bloom. Flowers are very large, quilled and ruffled and of pure cream color.

Sunshine Tints

(Z. Pumila-Cut and Come Again)

Ideal Zinnia for bouquet purposes. Medium size, doubled blooms in a beautiful blend of soft pastel shades. 2-2½ feet high.

Dwarf Cupid Mixed

The best bedding Zinnia. Dwarf compact plants 12-15 inches high. Flowers small, buttonlike, borne profusely, and in a good mixture of colors.

FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See Next Page)	Use ** (See Next Page)	Height *** (See Next Page)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Ageratum.....†	HHA	CMERW	6-8"	Tolerates dry soil. Needs full sun...	14
Alyssum.....	HA & HP	EMERYW	4-10"	Medium soil, cool, sunny place...	10-20
Anchusa.....	HA	CM Sh	2'	Any good garden soil, tolerates some shade.....	14-21
Arctotis.....†	HHA	CM	1-2'	Sunny, warm situation.....	21
Aster.....†	HHA	CMW	2'	Avoid ground where Asters grew before. Loam soil, full sun.....	7-15
Bachelor's Button..	HA	CM	1-2'	Tolerates poor soil, partial shade...	15
Balsam.....	HHA	MWSH	1-2'	Moist soil, tolerates partial shade...	10-14
Bellis.....	TP	CER	6-8"	Cool, moist conditions, full sun....	10-14
Blue Lace Flower...	TA	CMW	2½'	Any good soil, full sun, avoid trans- planting.....	12-14
Calendula.....	HA	CMW	18-20"	Tolerates poor and alkali soils if cool	14
California Poppy...	HA	MERY	1'	Sunny, dry place, avoid transplanting	10
Calliopsis.....	HA	CMW	2'	Full sun, tolerates poor soil.....	14
Campanula.....	B	CMT Sh	2'	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Candytuft.....	HA	FMY	12-18"	Most garden soils, tolerates some shade.....	14
Carnation.....†	TPA	CFMW	15-18"	Good soil, full sun.....	10-12
Castor Bean.....	TPA	T	6-10'	Good, well drained soil, full sun....	12-15
Celosia.....	HA	MSW	2-3'	Light soil, full sun.....	7-10
Chrysanthemum....	HA	MW	2'	Ample moisture, full sun.....	12-18
Clarkia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly cool and moist, tolerates some shade.....	14
Cleome.....	HA	TW	3½-5'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Columbine.....	HP	CMRY	2-3'	Sunny, moist, cool situation.....	30-50
Coreopsis.....	HP	CMYW	3'	Sunny, warm place, tolerates drought	21
Cosmos.....†	HHA	CTW	3-4'	Well drained, sunny situation.....	10-14
Cynoglossum.....	HA	CM	1-1½'	Any garden loam, full sun.....	10
Dahlia.....†	TPA	CMW	15-20"	Cool, moist situation, full sun.....	10
Daisy, Shasta.....	HP	CMR	2-3'	Well drained loam, full sun.....	10-14
Delphinium.....	HP	CTY	4-5'	Fairly rich, well drained soil, full sun	15-21
Dianthus.....	HA & HP	CFMRW	12-15"	Good soil, full sun.....	7-10
Digitalis.....	B	CT	4-5'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	15
Dimorphotheca.....	HA	CMR	1-1½'	Full sun, well drained soil, resistant to alkali.....	14-21
Forget Me Not.....	HP	CMERYSh	8-10"	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Four O'Clock....†	TPA	TW	2-2½'	Well drained loam soil, full sun....	14
Gaillardia, Annual..	HA	CMW	1½-2'	Needs full sun, tolerates poor soil...	15-21
Gaillardia, Perennial	HP	CMYW	2'	Light, well drained soil, full sun....	15-21
Geum.....	TP	CMR	1½-2'	Well drained, moist soil, full sun...	21
Godetia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly moist, cool situation, full sun	15
Gomphrena.....†	TA	CMSW	2-2½'	Loam soil, full sun, heat and drought resistant.....	15
Gourds.....	TA	V	12-15'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Gypsophila, Annual	HA	CMY	2'	Any garden soil, avoid moving.....	10-14
Helichrysum.....	HA	CMSW	2-2½'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	14
Hollyhock.....	HP	T	5-6'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21
Kochia.....	HA	T	2½'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	10
Larkspur.....	HA	CMY	3-4'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21-30
Linaria.....	HA	CMERY	10-15"	Moist loam soil, tolerates some shade.....	15
Linum (Flax).....	HA & HP	MR	1½-2'	Ordinary garden loam, full sun.....	14
Lobelia.....†	HHA	CMERW	4-6"	Good loam soil, full sun.....	10-15
Lupins, Annual.....	HA	CM	2'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	10
Lupins, Perennial...	HP	CTY	3-4'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	21-30

FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See below)	Use ** (See below)	Height *** (See below)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Marigold.....†	HHA	CMW	10"-2½'	Warm, well drained soil, full sun...	8-10
Mignonette.....	HHA	CFM	1'	Moist soil, full sun, avoid trans- planting.....	12-15
Morning Glory.....	TA	VW	10-15'	Very well drained, light soil, full sun	10-14
Nasturtium.....	TA	CFMR	1-3'	Tolerates poor soil, some shade if moist. Move with care.....	12-14
Nemesia.....	HHA	CMER	10-12"	Loam soil, full sun.....	18-21
Nemophila.....	HA	MERY	6-8"	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	7-10
Nicotiana.....†	HHA	CFMW	15"-2'	Rich, moist soil, full sun.....	10
Nigella.....	HA	MR	18"	Tolerates poor soil, avoid trans- planting.....	14
Pansy.....	HA	CMERYW Sh	6-8"	Moist, cool soil. Tolerates some shade.....	14
Petunia.....†	HHA	FME	1-2'	Any warm garden loam, full sun...	10-12
Phlox, Annual.....†	HA	CM	12-15"	Well drained soil, full sun.....	10-14
Pinks.....	HA	CFMW	12"	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	7-10
Poppy, Annual.....	HA	MR	20-30"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Poppy, Perennial...	HP	MY	12-18"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Portulaca.....	HHA	MERW	6-8"	Sandy, dry soil, tolerates drought, alkali.....	14
Pyrethrum.....	HP	CMRY	2'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	21
Salpiglossis.....†	HHA	CMT	2½'	Fairly rich garden soil, full sun....	14
Salvia.....†	TPA	CMW	2'	Well drained soil, tolerates some shade	14
Scabiosa.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden loam, full sun.....	14-21
Schizanthus.....†	HHA	CMR	18-20"	Moist garden loam, full sun.....	21-30
Snapdragon.....†	HA	CM	1½-3'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	10-14
Stocks.....	HA	CFM	1-2'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	7-10
Sunflower.....	HA	TW	5-10'	Warm, dry soil, full sun.....	10-14
Swt. Peas, Ey. Flg..	HA	CFVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Swt. Peas, Standard (Late).....	HA	CVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Sweet Sultan.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden soil, full sun.....	15
Sweet William.....	HP	CFMY	1½-2'	Well drained garden soil, tolerates some shade.....	6-8
Verbena.....†	TPA	CFMERW	10-12"	Warm, dry soil, sunny situation...	14
Vinca.....†	TPA	MERW	1'	Warm, light soil, tolerates drought, heat.....	14
Viola.....	HP	MERYWSh	6-8"	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Wallflower, Annual..	HA	CMRY	10-12"	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	10-14
Zinnia.....	HHA	CMW	1-3'	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	6-12

†—Partially tender or long season varieties often started 5 or 6 weeks earlier in flats or pots indoors or in protected situation, to provide longer period of bloom in garden. Set plants out when frost's past. Or can be seeded direct in open ground in garden when frost danger past.

* Class	HA—Hardy Annual—blooms first year—usually seeded direct to garden in month given.	
	HHA—Half Hardy Annual—blooms first year; seeded direct to garden when frost danger past or often started earlier in flats indoors. (See † above.)	
	TA—Tender Annual—blooms first year; usually started in flats in protected place 6 weeks before month given, and plants set out in garden when weather warm and frost danger past. (See † above.) Can also be seeded direct to garden after all frost danger is over.	
	HP—Hardy Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd.	
	TP—Tender Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd. Needs mild climate or winter protection.	
** Use	TPA—Tender Perennial best handled as annual. Lives from year to year only in very mild climate and usually treated as a tender annual. (See † above.)	
	B—Biennial—lives two years and usually makes vegetative growth first year and flowers second. Thin or transplant to permanent location before plants become crowded.	
	C—Cut flowers, bouquets.	R—Rock garden.
	F—Fragrant.	S—Straw flower, everlasting, immortelle, for winter bouquets.
	M—Mass bedding and border.	Y—Early blooming.
*** Height	E—Low edging.	W—Late blooming.
	V—Vine.	Sh—Thrives in partial shade.
	T—Tall background.	
	Approximate only, depending upon variety, soil, season.	
**** Sprouts	Approximate only, depending on temperature, moisture, soil, method of planting.	

NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English	French	German	Spanish	Italian	Russian	Danish
Anise	Anis Vert	Anis	Anis	Anise	Anis	Anis
Artichoke	Artichaut	Artischoke	Alcaucil	Carciofo	Artishok	Artiskok
Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel	Esparrago	Asparago	Sparja	Asparges
Balm	Citronelle	Citronenmelisse	Toronjil	Melisso	Balsam	Balsamurt
Basil	Basilic	Basilikum	Albohaca	Basilico	.....	Basilikum
Bean	Haricot	Bohne	Poroto	Fagiolo	Ovotchnaya Fasol	Boenner
Broad Bean	Feves	Gartenbohnen	Haba	Fava	Konski Bob	.....
Beet	Betterave	Rote ruben	Remolacha	Barbabietole	Stolovaya svekla	Roedbede
Borage	Bourrache	Boretsch	Boraja	Borrano	.....	Borago
Broccoli	Chou-Brocoli	Broccoli	Broculi	Cavolo Broccolo	Brokoli (Sparjeraya Kapusta)	Broccoli-Kaal
Brussels Sprouts	Choux de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl	Col de Bruxelles	Cavolo di Bruxelles	Brusselskaya Kapusta	Rosen Kaal
Cabbage	Choux	Kopfkohl	Repollo	Cavolo	Kotchanaya Kapusta	Hovedkaal
Cabbage, Chinese	Chou de Chine	Chineser-Kohl	Pe Tsai	Cavolo di China	Kitaiskaya Kapusta	.....
Cabbage, Savoy	Chou de Milan	Wirsing	Repollo Crespo	Cavolo Cappuccio	Saviskaya Kapusta	Savoikaal
Caraway	Cumin des Pres	Kummel	Alcaravea	Carui	Tmin	Kommen
Cardoon	Cardon	Cardon	Cardo	Cardo	.....	.....
Carrot	Carotte	Karott	Zanahoria	Carota	Morkov	Gulerod
Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blumenkohl	Colliflor	Cavoli Fiore	Tzvetnaya Kapusta	Blomkaal
Celery	Celeri	Sellerie	Apio	Sedano	Selderei	Celleri
Celeriac	Celeri Rave	Knollen-Sellerie	Apio-nabo	Sedano-rapa	.....	Knopselleri
Chervil	Cerfeuil	Kerbel	Perifolio	Cerfoglio	.....	Kjoervel
Chicory	Chicoree	Cichorienwurzel	Achicoria	Cicoria	Tzikoria	Cichorie
Chicory, Large Rooted	Chicoree a cafe	Kaffee cichorienwurzel	Achicoria de raiz	Cicoria a cafe	Tzikoria	.....
Chive	Ciboulette	Schnittlauch	Cebollino	Cipollina	Schnittluk	Purloeg
Collard	Chou	Junge-Kohl	Repollo sin Cabeza	Cavolo senza Testa	.....	Kaal
Coriander	Coriandre	Koriander	Cilantro	Coriandro	.....	Koriander
Corn Salad	Mache	Feldsalat	Canonigo	Valeriana	Madnitza	Vaarsalat
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Kukuruza	.....
Corn, Pop	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lopaustchaya Kukuruza	.....
Corn, Sweet	Mais sueve	Zucker mais	Maiz dulce	Mais dolce	Sladkaya (Stolovaya) Kukuruza	Mais
Cress	Cresson	Kresse	Lepidio	Crescione	Kres salat	Karse
Cress, Water	Cresson de fontaine	Brunnenkresse	Berro	Crescione delle fontane	Bruniress, jerukha	Broendkarse
Cucumber	Concombre	Gurke	Pepino	Cetruolo	Ogurtzy	Agurk
Dandelion	Pissenlit	Lowenzahn	Amargon	Dente di Leone	Oduvantchik	.....
Dill	Aneth	Dill	Eneldo	Aneto	Ukrop	Dil
Eggplant	Aubergine	Eierfruchte	Berenjena	Melanzana	Baklajany	Aegplante
Endive, Curled	Chicoree Frisee	Endivien	Endivia	Indivia riccia	Indiv (salat)	Endive Kroellet

English	French	German	Spanish	Italian	Russian	Danish
Endive, Broadleaf	Chicoree-Scarole	Estkariol	Escarola	Indivia scarola	.....	Endive Bred Bladet
Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Hinojo	Finocchio	Fenchel	Fennikel
Gourd	Courge a Manger	Spelse-Kurbisse	Calabaza		Tykva	.....
Horehound	Marrube Blanc	Andorn	Marrubio	Marrubio	Sehandra	.....
Horse Radish	Raifort	Meerrettich	Taramayo	Rafano	Khren	.....
Hyssop	Hyssope	Isop	Hisopo	Issopo	.....	Isop
Kale	Chou Frisee d'hiver	Blatterkohl	Col crespa	Cavolo riccio	Kudravya Kapusta	Groenkaal
Kohlrabi	Chou Rave	Kohlrabi	Col Rabano	Cavola Rapa	Kohrabee	Kaalrabi
Lavender	Lavande	Lavandel	Espliego	Lavanda	Lavanda	Lavandel
Leek	Poireau	Lauch	Puerro	Porro	Porey	Porre
Lettuce	Laitues	Kopfsalat	Lechuga	Lattuga	Salat	Salat
Mangel Wurzel	Betterave fourrangere	Runkeln	Remolacha forrajera	Barbabietola di forragio	Kormovaya Svekla	.....
Marjoram	Marjolaine	Marjoran	Majorana	Maggiorana	Marjoran	Merian
Mint	Menthe	Munze	Menta	Menta	Miata peretchnaya	.....
Musk Melon	Melon brode	Melon	Melon	Meleone di Muschio	Dynia (kantoloupka)	Melon
Mustard	Moutarde	Senf	Mostaza	Senapa	Gortchitza	.....
Okra	Gombo	Ocher	Quimbombo	Ibisco	.....	Hibiskus
Onion	Oignon	Zwiebeln	Cebolla	Cipolla	Luk Reptchatii	Roedloeg
Parsley	Persil	Petersilie	Perejil	Prezzenolo	Petrushka	Persille
Parsnip	Panais	Pastinake	Chirivia	Pastinaca	Pasternak	Pastinak
Pea	Pois	Erbse	Arveja	Pisello	Ovostchnoi sakharnii Gorokh	Aerter
Pepper	Poivre	Pfeffer	Pimiento	Peperone	Peretz	Spansk Peber
Pumpkin	Potiron	Melone Kurbiss	Calabaza	Zucca	Tykva	Graeskar
Radish	Radis	Radies	Rabano	Ravanello	Rediska	Reddik
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro	Revien	Rhabarber
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Rosmarin	Romero	Rosemarino	.....	Rosmarin
Rue	Rue	Weinraute	Ruda	Ruta	Ruta	Rude
Rutabaga	Chou-navet	Kohlraube	Colinabo	Rapa svdese	Shvedskaya Repa (Briukva)	Roe
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Azafran	Zafferano	Schafran	Safran
Sage	Sauge	Sabel	Salvia	Salvia	Shalfey	Salvie
Salsify	Salsifs	Salsifs	Salsifi	Scorzabianca	Kozeletz	Havrered
Sorrel	Oseille	Sauerampher	Acedera	Acetosa	Tschavel	.....
Spinach	Spinard	Spinat	Espinaca	Spinace	Schpinat	Spinat
Spinach, New Zealand	Tetragone	Neuseelandischer Spinat	Espinaca de Nueva Zealandia	Tetragona	.....	.....
Squash	Courge	Kurbiss	Zapallo	Zucca	Kabatchki	Graeskar
Sweet Potato	Patate	Batata	Batata	Batata	Batat (Sladkii Kartofel)	Blad Bede
Swiss Chard	Poiree ou Bette	Beete (Mangold)	Acelga	Bista	Listvenaya svekla	Timian
Thyme	Thym	Thymian	Tomillo	Timo	Tchabretz	Tomat
Tomato	Tomates	Tomate	Tomate	Tomata	Tomat (Pomidor)	Turnips
Turnip, Garden	Navets Potagere	Spelse-Ruben	Nabo	Rapa di cucina	Repa stolovaya	.....
Turnip, Field	Navet Fourragere	Futternruben	Nabo Forrajero	Rapa di forragio	Toornips	.....
Watermelon	Melon d'eau	Wasser-Melone	Sandia	Cocomero	Arbuz	Vandmelon

VEGETABLES—USEFUL PLANTING INFORMATION

VEGETABLE	Planting Rate Seed Needed per		Depth to Plant Seed In Inches	Days to Germinate Approx.	Planting Distance		Time to Mature Crop In Days
	100 ft. Row	Acre			Space Plants Apart in Row	Space Rows Apart	
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	18-36"	2-3'	3-4 yrs.
Beans, Snap.....	2 lbs.	60 lbs.	$1-1\frac{1}{2}$	6	3-4"	18-24"	40-65
Beans, Lima.....	1-2 lbs.	30-50 lbs.	$1-1\frac{1}{2}$	7	6-8"	18-24"	40-65
Beets.....	2 oz.	8-15 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	2-4"	18-24"	58-80
Broccoli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-24"	2-3'	100-130
Brussels Sprouts*....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-24"	24-30"	150
Cabbage*.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-30"	2-3'	90-120
Cabbage, Chinese.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	12-18"	2-3'	79-80
Carrot.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3-5 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	1-3"	18-24"	100-120
Cauliflower*.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-150
Collards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	4-8"	18-24"	60-80
Celery*.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{8}$	21	12-18"	2-3'	100-130
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	1-3"	3-6'	60-90
Egg Plant*.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-130
Endive.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	8-12"	18-24"	85-100
Kale†.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	12-24"	18-24"	50-60
Kohl Rabi.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6-8"	18-24"	50-60
Lettuce†.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{8}$	7	6-12"	18-24"	60-90
Muskmelon.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	3-4'	6-8'	85-100
Mustard.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	4-6'	6-8'	50-70
Okra.....	2 oz.	8 lbs.	1	10	18-24"	2-3'	50-60
Onions, Green†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	2-3"	15-30"	60-90
Onions, Dry†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	2-3"	15-30"	140-180
Parsley.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$	21	4-8"	12-18"	90
Parsnip.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$	18	3-6"	18-24"	120
Peas†.....	2 lbs.	90-150 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	8	2-3"	2-3'	60-120
Pepper*.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-20"	18-30"	90-120
Pumpkin.....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	8	4-5"	8-12'	100-120
Radish†.....	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}-1"$	12-18"	28-36
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	$1-1\frac{1}{2}$	10	3-6'	3-4'	1 yr.
Rutabaga.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2-4 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	6-8"	18-24"	70-100
Spinach†.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}$	8	3-4"	12-18"	40-65
Squash, Summer.....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	3-4'	3-4'	60-75
Squash, Winter.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9	4-6'	6-8'	90-120
Sweet Corn.....	4 oz.	5-10 lbs.	1-2	7	12-15"	30-48"	75-100
Tomato*.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	3-4'	3-4'	60-90
Turnip†.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	2 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$	7	3-4"	15-24"	45-60
Watermelon.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1-2	8	6-8'	6-8'	80-90

*Usually started indoors in early spring.

†Plant in open ground soon as frosts are past in spring.

On the varieties marked with asterisks that are usually started indoors in early spring the seeding rate in columns 1 and 2 is for that method. For sowing direct to the field considerable more seed would be needed.

For more complete and detailed information on the culture of vegetables or flowers send for our Handbook for the Garden.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF
NEW VARIETIES
BEANS

Snap Green Podded

Greencrop

52 days

Plant—19-22 inches, upright, vigorous, with dark green leaves.

Pods—6½-7 inches x ½ inches, flat, tender and of good quality. Darker, slightly wider and of better quality than Bountiful.

Seed—White.

A 1957 All-America Selection Bronze Medal winner, developed by Dr. A. F. Yeager, U. of New Hampshire. An unusually good home, market and special processing bean. Parentage Bountiful Streamliner.

Pearlgreen

53 days

Plant—18-21 inches, upright, medium green, very good spring vigor.

Pods—6 inches x ¾ inches, round, bright green, smooth, very meaty, excellent quality.

Seed—pure white, slightly smaller than Tendergreen and slow developing.

Introduced and developed by Northrup King. A 1958 All-America Silver Medal selection. Universally adapted from East to West coasts, from Mexico into Canada. A very productive variety that yields well even under adverse conditions.

Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods

Florigrreen

62 days

Plant—Very prolific in growth and is a vigorous climber.

Pods—Long, straight, with attractive dark green color, are longer and wider than Kentucky Wonder 191, but not so wide and flat as McCaslan.

Seed—White.

Developed by Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Has good pod quality and is resistant to common and Southern bean mosaic and has some resistance to rusts.

BEETS

Ruby Queen

52 days

Root—Round, very smooth shoulder and crown. Small tap root.

Interior—Uniform interior medium bright red color. Color is between Special Crosby and Perfected Detroit. Texture is fine, buttery smooth in appearance.

Top—10-12 inches tall, medium, dull green leaves. Uniform.

This outstanding new variety is noted for its extra short tops and smooth interior color and fine taste. A Northrup King All-America winner for 1958.

SWEET CORN

Morning Sun

72 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, stiff stalk which resists lodging, few suckers, sparse very dark green foliage.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 12 to 16 rows, diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, kernels are Golden Cross width but deeper, giving a high recovery of cut corn.

This variety is in season with Marcross. The sweetness and tenderness of the kernels is outstanding for a hybrid in this maturity class. Ideal for home and market gardeners and processors in short season areas.

Sugar King

78 days

Plant—6-7 feet tall, plant is almost identical to Morning Sun, but taller, with very dark green leaves, sparse foliage, few suckers, and prominent ears.

Ear— $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 inches long, 14-16 rows, mostly cylindrical with very little taper. Husks are dark green and cover the tip well, flags are medium to long.

This is a large-eared hybrid developed and introduced by Northrup King. It is in the Carmelcross season and ideal for market and home gardeners, as well as processors. It features outstanding sweetness and tenderness.

CUCUMBER

Ashley

65 days

Vine—Early, medium vigorous growth.

Fruit— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long at best market stage, most closely resembles Marketer in fruit, with dark skin color and slightly tapered ends.

A downy mildew resistant variety developed at the Clemson Truck Experimental Station. Particularly well adapted to the South and used mainly as a slicer.

ONIONS

Yellow Varieties

Indian Queen

112 days

Bulb—Uniform in size, shape and color, low percentage of peelers and exceedingly high yield.

A storage type onion selected for growing on muck and peat soils. Has very good skin color and gives a very high percentage of number 1 bulbs. A fine dark skin variety maturing a little later than Downing.

Hybrids

Abundance

104 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep round in shape, with light yellow color.

A long day, storage type hybrid giving exceptionally high yields where it is adapted. Should find acceptance as a yellow globe type for limited storage comparable with that of Early Yellow Globe.

Epoch

108 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep round in shape, firm flesh and dark yellow skin.

A very attractive hybrid with a high percentage of bulbs grading U. S. No. 1. It does not give the extra high yields of some of the other hybrids, but outyields the parent variety, Brigham Yellow Globe and has firmer flesh, better storage qualities, plus darker colored and more retentive skin than Brigham. A widely adapted hybrid.

ONION—Continued

Elite	106 days	Fiesta	110 days
Bulb —Medium large, deep round in shape, straw yellow color, flesh fairly firm.		Bulb —Medium large, globe or slightly elongated shaped, yellow copper to copper colored.	
Has consistently good performance over a wide range. It is a long-day storage type onion that keeps well, although not as well as Epoch, but better than Abundance. Does not yield quite as well as Abundance.		Particularly adapted to eastern Oregon and Southwestern Idaho, but appears to do well wherever Sweet Spanish is grown. Is more resistant to purple blotch than Sweet Spanish and is about 5 days earlier than the earliest strains of Sweet Spanish under Idaho tests.	

SPINACH

Dixie Market	39 days	Hybrid No. 7	40 days
Plant —Dark green, upright, compact, adaptable to mechanical harvesting.		Plant —Dark green, upright, semi-compact, adaptable to mechanical harvesting.	
Leaves —Rounded, thick and well savoyed.		Leaves —Heavy yielding, dark green and semi-savoyed.	
Dixie Market is a new fast-growing, high-yielding variety that is resistant to blue mold and cucumber mosaic. Under epidemic conditions some plants will become infected with blue mold (Downing mildew). It should be used mainly as a fall and winter variety in the South because it is too fast growing to be used as a spring or summer-planted variety in the North because of bolting.		This is the first hybrid that has been sold commercially. It was bred to combine resistance to Blue Mold and Spinach Blight. It is a heavy yielder, developed for canning and freezing. The hybrid develops quickly and bolts easily, therefore it is not generally satisfactory as a spring crop where the long standing characteristic is needed. Good fall crop.	

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Black Beauty	58 days
Fruit —Dark green fruit in the dark Zucchini class with a blocky shape and glossy appearance.	
Flesh —Greenish-white when edible, firm, good flavor.	
Plant —Grows two to three feet tall with an open bush habit on a single semi-erect stem.	
A very uniform, high-yielding summer bush squash. It has been found to be somewhat earlier than many of the standard summer green squashes. Developed at the University of Connecticut.	

NOTES

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S
Descriptive List
of
VEGETABLES and FLOWERS